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'We Want Everything to Go Peacefully, Without Blood' Yeltsin, Backed by Military, Says He Is in Control

Calculating The Outcome Conflict? Compromise? Or Victory for President?

By Barry James International Herald Tribune Soviet experts said Wednesday that they saw three possible outcomes to the Russian crisis: a slowly emerging victory for President Boris N. Yeltsin, a compromise between the president and his parliamentary opponents, and a civil conflict.

By Margaret Shapiro Washington Post Service MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin declared himself firmly in control of Russia on Wednesday as he won crucial backing from officials of the Defense and Interior ministries and the Central Bank in his battle with the parliament for control of Russia.

television and radio and most telephone lines in the parliament cut, Mr. Rutskoi's impact outside of Moscow seemed limited so far. A call by the speaker of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, for a nationwide protest strike against Mr. Yeltsin appeared to be having no effect.

The legislature in Nizhny Novgorod, one of the most pro-reform spots in the country, declared Mr. Yeltsin's disbanding of the parliament illegal and called for new elections for president as well as the parliament.



The changing of the guard at Lenin's tomb in Red Square went on as usual Wednesday despite the leadership crisis in Russia.



Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev with President Boris N. Yeltsin during their impromptu stroll in Pushkin Square on Wednesday.

In the Hinterland, Balance of Power Lies With Yeltsin

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service USINSK, Russia — Galina Andreeva, sweeping the last yellow willow leaves of this Arctic city's brief autumn from her apartment courtyard, paused briefly Wednesday to explain her faith in President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Japan Politicians Learn Media Savvy

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service TOKYO — When high-ranking visitors call on the new prime minister at his residence these days, there are a few familiar holdovers from the 38-year-rule of the Liberal Democrats that ended abruptly this summer.

Kiosk Mideast Meeting Set

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — An international conference aimed at raising billions of dollars to support the Israel-PLO agreement has been set for Oct. 1 in Washington, the State Department said.

U.S. Backpedals on Putting Troops Under UN Control

By Barton Gellman Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration, under conflicting pressures from Congress and the United Nations, is backpedaling from a broad new policy on peace enforcement operations that would place American combat troops under UN command.



DOZENS DIE IN ALABAMA DERAILMENT — An Amtrak train derailed early Wednesday into a bayou near Mobile, Alabama, killing nearly 40 people. Thirteen others were missing in the accident, which partly destroyed a rail bridge. Page 2.

Olympics: Referendum on China's Future

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune MONTE CARLO — The vote here Thursday night to select the site of the 2000 Summer Olympics has become a referendum on China's role in the next century. Is the world willing to overlook Chinese repression in order to mine the country economically? Could the Olympics coax China toward democracy, or would Beijing twist the Games to validate its policies?

Odds Favor Beijing

LONDON — The odds on Beijing winning the bid grew longer Wednesday at the bookmakers Ladbrokes, which quoted Beijing at 2 to 1 after offering even money Tuesday.

See GAMES, Page 17

# From Guerrilla to Cop: Palestinians Train for New Mission

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The pipes skirted, the drums beat, and Captain Faisal Mahmoud Mustafa, trained as a Palestinian airborne commando to drop one day on Israel, began — somewhat awkwardly — to discuss his new mission as a simple cop, protecting Arab and Israeli alike on the beat in Gaza or Jericho.

The paratrooper was one of 21 former soldiers from the Palestine Liberation Army who are being retrained as policemen at the Jordan police academy.

Along with hundreds more at similar institutions across the Arab world, they are supposed to cross the Jordan River a few months hence. Their deployment will be the first real sign that Israel is relinquishing some physical control of territory it has occupied since the 1967 Middle East war.

Israel would once have called Captain Mustafa and his fellow policemen terrorists. On Tuesday, largely for the benefit of television cameras, they went on parade to show the skills they are supposed to use as police officers.

They marched in close order across a sunlit square, field-stripped rifles (American M-16s, not Russian AK-47s) and, grasping nightsticks and clear plastic shields, gave a stirring demonstration of how they would put down a riot with no more damage than bruised heads and egos — an unfamiliar tactic in lands more used to tear gas, rubber bullets, and live fire.

Completing the ceremony, a Jordanian police band played drums and bagpipes, which were introduced by the British, who controlled Jordan from the end of the First World War until the end of the Second.

"It's very fine duty," said Captain Mustafa, 34, who left Nabulus in the occupied West Bank to become a guerrilla in 1979. "We have to protect the safety of all the people."

But what if things got out of hand, a reporter asked. What if he was ordered to fire his rifle at a fellow Palestinian, say, a militant opposed to the peace accord?

"No, no," he said, and ended the interview before he could be pressed further on his rules of engagement.

For those who had seen Palestinian fighters in Lebanon in the 1970s and 1980s — all free-style uniform and creative discipline — the 21 men offered something of a contrast: their navy blue uniforms were pressed, their black boots shone, and there was not a kaffiyeh to be seen.

But in a way, that was not surprising. The Palestine Liberation Army is the official armed wing of the P.L.O., not of any of its many factions. Since its inception in 1965, its soldiers have generally come under the close control of the various Arab governments that sheltered them and thus have been subjected to military discipline.

Captain Mustafa said he had undergone Jordanian army training before joining the Palestinian army. Although he had completed five parachute drops to win his wings, he said, he had never seen combat.

The former soldiers are central to the P.L.O.'s desire to spread its writ when self-rule comes to Gaza and Jericho and autonomy slowly creeps into other parts of the occupied West Bank. Such is the urgency of the group's campaign to create a police force of up to 30,000 members that it placed an advertisement in a Jerusalem newspaper inviting Palestinian men and women to join up.

At a news conference in Amman on Thursday, the P.L.O. chairman, Yasser Arafat, said he wanted the police to be in place "in the beginning of the handing over from the other side." Under the agreement signed in Washington last week, that is supposed to be within the next four months.

Brigadier General Mohammed Abdel Rahim Qudsiyeh, the Palestine Liberation Army commander, confirmed reports that his army, which numbers more than 12,000 spread over several Arab countries, would redeploy to Jordan and Egypt before they moved to the police beat. "All of the Palestine Liberation Army will transform into police," he said.

But as part of establishing the P.L.O.'s authority, the officers will have to confront the hostility of Islamic fundamentalists who oppose the accord with Israel.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### North Korea Weighs Treaty Pullout

TOKYO (AFP) — North Korea warned Wednesday that it might retract its decision to stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty if the United States continued to press for talks on inspection of its nuclear facilities.

A North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman asserted in a statement that the United States had set "unilateral, self-opinionated" preconditions to a third round of bilateral contacts between the two former enemies of the Korean War.

The statement said that Washington was demanding that Pyongyang hold talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency and with South Korea on inspections of the suspected nuclear facilities. The statement added that the interest of the United States was not to settle the nuclear problem but rather "to sieg and stifle our republic and our socialist system."

### Iraq Releases 3 Swedish Engineers

BAGHDAD (AFP) — Iraq on Wednesday released three Swedish employees of the Ericsson telecommunications company who were sentenced a year ago to seven years in prison for entering the country illegally, officials said.

Stefan Wihlborg, 32, Christer Stroemgren, 43, and Leif Westberg, 42, had been moved from prison to a Baghdad hotel and were to leave the Iraqi capital by road. The three engineers were sentenced in September 1992 after straying across the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border.

They had left Kuwait City for an oilfield north of the capital where they were to install mobile telephone base stations, but they lost their way and drove into Iraq. The Iraqi government had rejected Sweden's appeals for the release of the three men.

### Khmer Rouge to Defend Territory

BANGKOK (AFP) — The Khmer Rouge said Wednesday that it would defend territory under its control in western Cambodia if the new national government attempted to assert its sovereignty over the area.

In a statement issued by radio a day after the parliament formally adopted Cambodia's new constitution, the radical guerrilla movement declared that Khmer Rouge fighters are under strict orders to defend their positions and to vigorously protect the Khmer nation as well as the entire Khmer people.

The statement was issued amid signs of Thai impatience with Khmer Rouge intransigence in refusing to reach a settlement with the new Cambodian government.

### South Africa Legislators Cry 'Traitor'

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — Far-right South African legislators trying to prevent blacks from getting a share of power lined up in Parliament on Wednesday and called the government's chief democracy negotiator a "despicable traitor."

Fandemonium erupted when Ferdinand Hartzenberg, the pro-apartheid leader of the Conservative Party, refused three times to withdraw the insult and was ordered to leave. When Speaker Eli Louw ordered Mr. Hartzenberg out, party members lined up to declare in Afrikaans "the honorable Minister of Constitutional Development is a despicable traitor to parliament."

A showdown was avoided when Mr. Louw abruptly adjourned the session. "This was a tremendous victory for the Conservative Party," Mr. Hartzenberg said afterward.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Parisian Traffic Disrupted by Strikes

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Strikes in Paris over wages and working conditions disrupted traffic on the Paris Metro and a suburban commuter rail line on Wednesday, the city's transport authority said. A spokesman said the one-day strike stopped at least 50 percent of trains on half the lines.

A three-day-old rush hour strike delayed commuters on the north-south RER commuter line which serves Charles de Gaulle international airport. A strike by Air France bus drivers worsened the plight of airline passengers. Metro strikers were protesting a general freeze on civil service wages. They demanded wage negotiations with the management as well as more staff to improve security.

Provincial cities were also hit by transport stoppages. In Lyon, the subway shut down and one bus in 10 was running. (Reuters, AFP)

Authorities in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi have warned residents and visitors against eating or catching fish in its Gulf waters after large numbers of fish were found to be contaminated with dangerous chemicals. (Reuters)

# Mubarak Presses Rabin to Act Now On Pact With Syria

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Israel should forge a peace agreement with Syria now to create momentum, not give in to rightist political pressures at home and wait, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Wednesday.

After three hours of talks with President Hafez Assad of Syria, the Egyptian leader put the emphasis squarely on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to take the initiative and strike the agreement that is crucial for full Middle East peace.

"I differ with Mr. Rabin on the point that he could only go on one track," Mr. Mubarak said. "One track is not enough to reach a comprehensive settlement."

He said the Palestine Liberation Organization's accord with Israel was at such an early stage that it would be wrong to wait for results before getting on with the rest of the peace process: Israel's talks with Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Mr. Assad, the major power broker needed to seal peace in the Middle East, again expressed his pain at the P.L.O.'s separate agreement but refused to be drawn on how close he was to striking his own deal with the state he has fought since its creation in 1948.

"There had not been progress on the Syrian track; all points are open to debate," he said. "A document of principles has been put on the table, but there has not been agreement on it."

An Arab diplomat said Mr. Rabin had told Mr. Mubarak that he was ready to principle to withdraw from the Golan Heights but could not do it immediately for political reasons.

Mr. Rabin and his government

are currently facing a bruising, marathon debate in the Israeli Knesset to pass the P.L.O. accord, which calls for self-rule in Jericho and Gaza Strip.

The diplomat said Mr. Rabin had explained to Mr. Mubarak that it was difficult for him to push through a new deal with Syria so soon after the P.L.O.-Israel accord.

**Slain Palestinian Mourned**

Thousands of mourners turned out Wednesday for the funeral of a moderate Palestinian lawyer who was shot as he drove home from a meeting in support of the P.L.O.-Israel accord, wire services reported from Gaza City, in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

The lawyer, Mohammed Abu Shaaban, 36, an activist in Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction of the P.L.O., was among five masked gunmen in Gaza City on Tuesday and killed by a single shot to the chest, relatives said.

Local Palestinian leaders said that Mr. Shaaban's death was not the start of a confrontation between opponents and supporters of the agreement.

Fatih Abu Medain, a member of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks, said the assassination "will not be followed by a bloodbath."

In Tunis, Fatah said Wednesday that non-Palestinian extremists opposed to peace were behind the assassination of Mr. Shaaban.

"It was planned by extremist forces outside the ranks of the Palestinian people," said a senior Fatah member, Hakam Balawi. He added that "forces that reject peace" are working to "destroy the peace process and to sow strife among Palestinians."

# Demjanjuk Is Harassed on Flight to U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Seven years after he left the United States in handcuffs on charges he was the Nazi death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible," John Demjanjuk returned on Wednesday a free man.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 73, convicted and then acquitted on new evidence in Israel of being the notorious guard at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland, arrived on an El Al Israel Airlines flight. He immediately boarded a small chartered aircraft at John F. Kennedy International Airport and flew to Medina, Ohio, about 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of his home in suburban Cleveland.

His brother-in-law, Ed Nishnic, declined to disclose Mr. Demjanjuk's final destination but confirmed he would not be traveling immediately to his home, as had been expected.

"He's thankful to be back home in the United States," Mr. Nishnic told reporters at the airport in New York.

The flight from Israel to New York was not without incident. Before Mr. Demjanjuk settled into his business class seat on jumbo jet that carried him to freedom, a passenger spat "Murderer" at him. It was the first of many epithets hurled his way.

Two students entered the section where Mr. Demjanjuk and family members were seated and tried to circulate a petition condemning the airline for allowing him on the plane.

Another passenger, Anne Spicer, slapped the inside of her left arm bearing the tattooed identification number she received in 1944 while an infant in the Auschwitz death camp.

"I don't feel," she said, tears welling in her eyes. "My blood is coagulating. It's been many years but the wound is still open."

Mr. Demjanjuk had been extradited from the United States and convicted in an Israeli court of being "Ivan," a sadistic Ukrainian



Representative James A. Traficant of Ohio, left, and Mr. Demjanjuk en route to New York aboard the El Al flight on Wednesday. Mr. Traficant worked for Mr. Demjanjuk's return from Israel.

guard who operated gas chambers and mutilated victims at the Treblinka death camp in German-occupied Poland, where 850,000 Jews were killed in 1942 and 1943.

Mr. Demjanjuk said that he was a victim of mistaken identity.

Since the conviction, evidence has emerged from Soviet archives

casting strong doubt that Mr. Demjanjuk was "Ivan." In July, the Israeli Supreme Court overturned Demjanjuk's 1988 conviction, saying there was reasonable doubt. But the court said there was evidence that Mr. Demjanjuk had been a guard at other camps, notably Sobibor, in Poland, where 250,000 Jews died.

An Israeli Supreme Court justice ordered Mr. Demjanjuk's release last week after rejecting petitions that he be tried on charges of committing other war crimes.

Mr. Demjanjuk now faces U.S. court battles, hoping to regain the citizenship he lost in 1981 for lying on his American entry papers. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

have simulated the sound of snoring with remarkable fidelity, says Le Figaro of Paris.

By varying the intensity of the air stream and experimenting with more and less flexible materials, they have determined that snoring depends primarily on two factors: the intensity of the air stream and the flexibility of the (human) materials.

Snoring is a serious matter, of course. Volume can easily attain 70 decibels, equivalent to the noise level on a busy street. Serious snorers at times stop breathing for up to 10 seconds at a time, which can bring on cardiovascular problems.

Doctors hope that research like that carried out by the French-Dutch team will expand their choices of remedial treatment, which now rely chiefly on laser surgery or the wearing of nasal masks.

Some 62 percent of men and 44 percent of women snore, the researchers say. Women, however, are more likely to talk in their sleep.

Disgusted with the corruption of Italian democracy, the village of Seborga, near the French border, has declared its independence — and made a flower grower, Giorgio Carbone, its king. As one of his first official acts, "King Giorgio" nailed the town's white and blue flag to the church tower, and declared that Seborga would pursue a peaceful foreign policy. But he also said it would stop paying taxes to the "rotten Italian state. Seborgians await Rome's response.

Brian Knowlton

# Amtrak Train Crash Kills at Least 38

SARALAND, Alabama — An Amtrak train jumped the tracks on a bridge and plunged into a foggy bayou before daybreak Wednesday, trapping passengers in a submerged car and killing at least 38 people, the authorities said. Fifteen others were missing.

It was the deadliest crash in the history of Amtrak, which was created in 1970 to run the nation's long-distance passenger trains.

All three engines and four of the eight cars on Amtrak's Sunset Limited derailed just after 3 A.M. in a remote, swampy area on the northern outskirts of Mobile, an Amtrak spokesman said in Washington. Two of the derailed cars were passenger cars, including the one that was entirely submerged.

"It's conceivable today's catastrophic accident could eclipse the number of fatalities for our entire 22-year history," the spokesman said. He said 48 people had died in Amtrak crashes before Wednesday.

Bill Crosson of Tallahassee, Florida, said he, his wife, Vivian, and at least three others narrowly escaped from the rear of the submerged car.

"The water just rose immediately up to the top," Mr. Crosson said. "I

mean, there was just no room for error." He said they were in the water for up to 45 minutes, clinging to debris, before someone spotted them, shined a flashlight and yelled, "Edwards, this way!"

"I just tried to give some of them a hand," said Brian McConnell of Bayshire, Scotland. "Nothing spectacular. It was all I could do."

Tom Jennings, a police spokesman, said the dark bayou water made the search for passengers difficult. "The visibility is not very good," he said. "Divers are having to go through it by hand."

The cause of the accident was not known, and the Amtrak spokesman said he did not want to speculate. A section of the bridge was collapsed after the wreck, with one car perched precariously at the edge of the damaged area. The crew on a freight train that crossed the bridge shortly before the accident reported no problems, the authorities said.

The train was en route from Los Angeles to Miami, with 189 passengers and 17 crew members aboard, Amtrak said.

Officials from CSX Transportation Inc., the owner of the track, and a team from the National Transportation Safety Board were heading to the scene. CSX said the bridge was constructed in 1909.

Last week, the board found that poor track maintenance by CSX had caused a 1991 Amtrak crash that killed eight people in South Carolina.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### German Catholics Dwindle Dramatically

Membership in the Roman Catholic Church has been dropping dramatically in Germany. Last year, 190,000 Western Germans left the church, nearly two and a half times as many in 1988, the newsweekly Focus reports.

The leading reason cited, according to a survey by the Al-lensbach research institute, was not the tax on income that German church members are obliged to pay (set by 89 percent) but rather a growing sense of alienation (69 percent) and a feeling that the church was out of touch on issues like divorce and abortion (68 percent). Others mentioned the church's politics, wealth, or an organizational structure seen as too rigid and unresponsive.

The poll revealed a deep gap between church teaching and belief even among practicing Catholics. Thus, 54 percent rejected the principle of priestly celibacy, 53 percent disagreed with the church's stance on contraception and 47 percent said the church was too rich.

In Germany, 43 percent of Western Germans and 7 percent of Eastern Germans are Catholic; about 41 percent of Westerners and 35 percent of Easterners are Protestant.

### Around Europe

El Pais, the Madrid daily, recently devoted more than a quarter of its front page to an aerial photo of what was about to become the largest puzzle in the world. Assembled by 14,000 volunteers, the puzzle covered much of the infield of the Olympic Stadium in Barcelona. It will find a place in the next Guinness Book of Records under two categories — most pieces, with 843,552, and largest surface, at 3,286 square meters. The Barcelona puzzle features a picture of — what else? — the front page of El Pais.

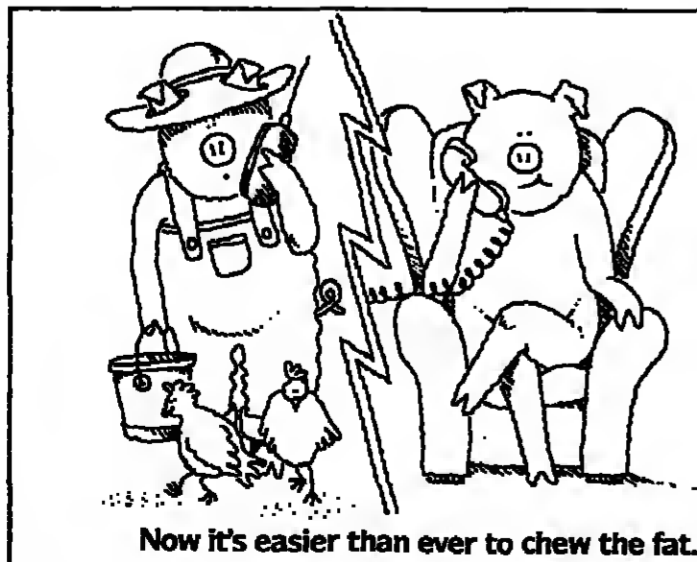
Though their standard of living has declined, more than 60 percent of Czechs back the country's economic transformation, and one-third say it should be accelerated, according to the IVVM polling agency. The support comes despite the fact that nearly half of those polled feel the economic situation is worse today than a year ago.

James Joyce, who left Ireland for good in 1912, has returned as the new face on the nation's 10-pound note. Joyce replaces the satirist Jonathan Swift on the smaller note unveiled by the Central Bank.

French and Dutch scientists are making big strides in resolving one of medicine's most elusive mysteries: how to keep people from snoring. Acoustics specialists at the French university of Maine and the Dutch technical university at Eindhoven, using a plastic mockup,

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# STATESIDE / BIDDING FOR STUDENTS

## On Health Plan, Skepticism but Acceptance of Higher Taxes

By Robin Toner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American public, convinced that the nation's health-care system is in crisis, is strongly receptive to having it overhauled and is even willing to pay higher taxes to make health insurance secure and available to all, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

But the survey also shows a deep skepticism about the ability of the government to successfully overhaul the system. Americans are sharply divided on whether President Bill Clinton "will be able to bring about significant health-care reform," the survey found: 45 percent said he would, 41 percent said he would not.

Still, as Mr. Clinton came forward to present the details of his plan to Congress, there was much in the poll to support the notion that Americans have, at the very least, reached a consensus on the need for change and on a set of basic goals.

The survey shows that overwhelming majorities support the idea of assuring health coverage to all Americans and guaranteeing that no one ever loses their insurance when they switch jobs or suffer a medical catastrophe.

Sixty-one percent of the respondents said they were willing to pay higher taxes to achieve these goals, and more than half said they were willing to have the government require employers to pay most of the insurance premiums to cover their workers.

When asked to name "the most important problem facing the country today," they rated health care second only to the economy. Forty-two percent said the United States needed to "completely rebuild" the health-care system, and 48 percent called for "fundamental change."

This sense of urgency runs across party lines — 85 percent of the Republicans said they supported fundamental change or complete rebuilding — and helps explain the bipartisan support on Capitol Hill for restructuring the system.

The survey was conducted Sept. 16 through Sunday by telephone with 1,136 adults nationwide. It has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points. In addition to sampling error, the

difficulties of conducting a survey of public opinion may introduce other sources of error into the poll. Variations in question wording or the order of questions, for example, can lead to somewhat different results.

For all the furor over the president's health-care proposals in recent weeks as the details have filtered out and experts and constituent groups have weighed in, the poll indicates that most of the public has yet to fully focus on it. Eighty-four percent said it was too early for them to have a good understanding of what the Clinton plan would mean. Only 23 percent said they had heard or read "a lot" about the plan.

The verdict on the status quo was clear: 65 percent said they were dissatisfied with the cost of their health care, even if they did not pay for it directly; 55 percent said they were dissatisfied with their out-of-pocket costs for health care.

At the same time, in keeping with earlier surveys, 71 percent said they were satisfied with the quality of their care. The White House has taken pains to argue that the

system can be restructured without sacrificing quality.

In general, the survey found strong public support for some of the goals the president has articulated for his plan: 83 percent, for example, said it was "very important" that "any health-care reform plan" make sure all Americans are covered.

Sixty-seven percent said it was "very important" that such a plan cover long-term care for the disabled at home, another feature of the Clinton plan. And 73 percent said it was "very important" that preventive care be covered, which Clinton administration officials say is a guiding principle in developing the basic benefit package.

But the survey found substantial skepticism. Not surprisingly, most of the Democrats (62 percent) said they thought Mr. Clinton would be able to "bring about significant health-care reform." But just 29 percent of the Republicans, and 29 percent of those who voted for Ross Perot, said they thought Mr. Clinton would be able to do so.

This skepticism was about the same among those who said they knew a lot

## Ruling May Change Ivy League Aid War Antitrust Action Is Overruled

By William Celis 3d  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the two years since an antitrust action led Ivy League institutions to stop setting common limits on awards to scholarship applicants, the colleges are increasingly being drawn into bidding wars for promising students, officials say.

A student can now receive financial aid offers that vary by as much as \$5,000 from college to college in the Ivy League.

"We have certainly seen in the past two years more instances of significant divergences in financial aid awards," said James O. Freedman, president of Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire.

"What it does to us is a student calls us up and says, 'This institution gave me \$2,000 or \$4,000 or \$5,000 more than you did.' That rarely happened before."

It was in part to avoid this that in the 1950s the colleges began sharing information about the most promising students and agreeing to fix the amount of scholarship aid.

The practice, which also included the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was called "overlapping" and was accomplished through quarterly meetings of college financial officers.

For many students, the amount of aid is a major factor in deciding to attend one of the eight Ivy League institutions, where tuition is the highest in the nation.

But two years ago, faced with an antitrust action from the Justice Department, the colleges signed a consent decree in which they pledged to abandon the practice.

Only MIT refused to go along, contending that the Sherman Antitrust Act's prohibition of corporate price fixing should not apply to institutions of higher learning.

Rather, it said, laws governing charitable institutions should apply. The goal of the scholarship meetings, it contended, was to spread resources more equitably.

Until last week, it appeared that this argument, and more than \$1 million in legal fees, had gone for naught. A U.S. District Court had supported the Justice Department, but last week the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in Philadelphia, sent the case back to the lower court for a new trial.

The Ivy League schools were hounded by the decision, although contending to adhere to the consent decree.

But the Ivy League institutions lamented that as more students and parents began to understand the consent decree and became more sophisticated in shopping for the best aid package, an unprecedented wave of competition for financial assistance had resulted.

The Justice Department, in arguing against the practice of overlapping, had contended that financial aid awards granted under it were essentially a form of price fixing.

The scholarships were discounts from tuition, the department said. Student shopping for the best aid packages that is happening in the Ivy League has been common for years among major public universities and the so-called public Ivies, like the University of Michigan, the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Texas at Austin.

A study made public Tuesday by the College Board indicated that tuition rates have by now nearly twice the rate of inflation last year. Four-year private institutions charged about 6 percent more, with the national average being \$11,025. Four-year public institutions charged about 9 percent more, for a national average of \$2,527.

The Ivy League institutions — Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania — compete for the same pool of the nation's brightest students. Tuition, room and board at the Ivy League colleges average just under \$25,000 annually.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Terry Anderson and His Jihad Americans

DRESDEN, New York — Terry A. Anderson arrives in triumph and plunges like a candidate into the Yates County Democratic Party's big \$15-a-plate dinner, where everyone wants his autograph and his tale of what it was like to be a hostage of Islamic militants for nearly seven years.

He is obliging up to a point, modest and terse in recalling the ghastly Beirut captivity. But he is far more interested in his new life — as barnstorming evangelist of New York state politics, railing against the entrenched majority of the Republican-controlled Senate in Albany in what he smilingly calls his Jihad Americana — a holy crusade to transform New York's government.

After roaming state civic and political meetings for a year, he founded New York Renaissance, a nonpartisan civic alliance, a few weeks ago, and is dedicating himself to spurring public support for a top-to-bottom constitutional and administrative reform of New York's politics and government.

To say you do not believe in a constitutional convention because you're afraid of what the crazies might do is simply to say you do not trust the people and the political process and do not believe in democracy," the 45-year-old former Associated Press journalist said to skeptics in the packed gathering of 300. That is triple the usual turnout, said an amazed Democrat, who was among a majority of Republicans at the Democratic dinner — both sides paying tribute to Mr. Anderson's drawing power. (NYT)

#### Lifting Political Curbs on Federal Workers

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has sent legislation to President Bill Clinton lifting many of the restrictions on partisan political activity that the Hatch Act imposed on most federal workers 54 years ago.

The bipartisan vote, 339 to 85, marked the culmination of two decades of legislative attempts to extend more political freedoms to civil servants and postal workers. The Clinton administration has supported the overhaul, and the president is expected to sign the bill.

For the first time since the Hatch Act was enacted in 1939, categories of federal employees now numbering almost 3 million could lawfully engage in partisan political activities when they are off duty. (WP)

#### Oliver North Files for Virginia Senate Race

After months of acting like a candidate but refusing to call himself one, Oliver L. North has filed papers declaring himself a contender for the U.S. Senate in Virginia next year.

Without making a public announcement, Mr. North filed documents with the Federal Election Commission stating that he is a candidate and establishing a campaign committee. (WP)

#### Quote/Unquote

President Clinton was jeered when he told 200 radio talk-show hosts he was late for his meeting with them because he had been at lunch with newspaper columnists. "Would it make you feel better if I said I didn't enjoy it?" he asked. (AP)

#### Away From Politics

• The space shuttle Discovery made its first Florida nighttime landing after a 10-day mission to deploy a satellite designed to revolutionize the U.S. communications industry.

• A state judge ordered the University of Michigan to pay \$1.2 million in damages to a psychologist, Dr. Carolyn Phinney, after a jury found that her supervisor had stolen credit for her research and that the university had failed to investigate properly.

• Two American detectives have been questioning two former aides to Michael Jackson about allegations that the superstar sexually molested a 13-year-old boy in his California mansion.

• A Michigan judge said she would decide next week whether Dr. Jack Kevorkian, who has attended the suicides of 18 people in Michigan over the last three years, should stand trial for violating the state's new assisted-suicide law.

• More than 500 criminal indictments were thrown out when court officials in Houston learned that the foreman of the grand jury that issued them was himself under indictment. Ray Charles Jones, 55, was indicted for supposedly writing a bad check for \$920.12 in December. He was arrested in June and posted a \$2,000 bond.

• William Webster, a former Missouri attorney general, has been sentenced to two years in prison for using state employees and equipment in his gubernatorial campaign and ordered to surrender on Jan. 20. Reuters, NYT, AP

## 2 Charged With Murder Of Turk Beaten in Florida

TAMPA, Florida — Two men accused of fatally beating a Turkish student for cutting them off in traffic have been charged with first-degree murder and ordered held without bail.

Robert John Barthmaier, 24, and Joseph Paul Wagner, 25, were also charged with attempted robbery and theft of a vehicle in the weekend death of Mehmet Bahar, 17. They could face the death penalty if convicted.

Circuit Judge Walter Heinrich said Tuesday that both men admitted their participation. The men's statements have not been made public.

"They were just angry because his car pulled in front of them and cut them off," said police Major Ken Taylor. "They decided to teach him a lesson."

As Mr. Wagner was led from police headquarters after his arrest, he said only "it was an accident." Mr. Barthmaier had no comment.

The victim's body was found early Saturday in a quiet neighborhood near his host family's home. He came to this country about five weeks ago to study English.

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Mr. Clinton, surrounded by young people, after he had signed an act enabling college students to earn tuition money with public service.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1993  
OPINION

# Herald Tribune

## Russia's Democratic Coup

President Boris Yeltsin had no constitutional authority to suspend the powers of Russia's parliament and call early elections. But his bold coup could help consolidate Russian democracy, economic reforms and more respectful relations with former Soviet republics. President Bill Clinton was right to quickly extend American support.

Relations between Russia's first democratically elected president and its last perestroika parliament have been poisonous for more than a year, compromising key policies and promoting disillusionment with political and economic reform. The Soviet-era constitution, heavily amended but still legally in force, gives that parliament the authority to cancel government policies and dismiss cabinet ministers. Rebuffing Mr. Yeltsin's repeated efforts at compromise, the parliament has recklessly indulged that authority to the fullest.

Yeltsin appointees and a hostile legislative majority have issued contradictory orders, countering efforts to control hyperinflation and jeopardizing foreign economic support. The constitutional conflict has also created political and foreign policy turmoil. And there are worrisome questions about who is in control of the Russian military forces that have recently become enmeshed in civil wars in several former Soviet republics.

President Yeltsin's bid to clarify the situation by exceeding his legal authority sets back the goal of turning Russia into a "law-based state." His methods are especially troubling given Russia's traditions of personal dictator-

## China's Case Is Lame

Do read Chen Guoqing's letter elsewhere on this page or why the Olympics people in their meeting this Thursday should award the year 2000 Games to Beijing. It is presumably China's best case. But it falls woefully short of either validating the Chinese bid or demonstrating an understanding of just why so many others do not support it.

The particular thing that the Chinese Embassy press counselor fails to grasp is that this country's capacity — of which he boasts — to ensure street security and to lock up large numbers of people cannot be regarded by onlookers in other countries as simply an efficiency in prosecuting what all would regard as prosecutable crime. It bespeaks as well the heavy-handed wielding of state power to suppress human rights.

Nor is this just a matter of theory. Some earlier political prisoners have recently been freed in Beijing as an apparent part of its campaign to win the 2000 Olympics. But there are fresh reports of impending new trials of dissidents arrested more recently. In the same breath, the Chinese authorities deny these "unverified allegations" and insist that human rights are irrelevant to their Olympics petition. But the reports come from organizations with a good track record, and as this post-Cold War point can be no denying

## America and the PLO

The agreement signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization will have implications for American law and policy that go beyond the immediate task of supporting and financing the continuing peace process. During the long years of conflict between the former antagonists, the United States enacted some laws and adopted some positions in relation to the PLO that were of dubious constitutionality. Now, as Secretary of State Warren Christopher said in a speech in New York on Monday, it is time to remove them.

Among the laws that should be repealed are those that closed the PLO's United Nations observer office in Washington. These facilities, staffed by Americans and legal resident aliens and complying with all relevant U.S. laws, were engaged in providing information to the public — political propaganda, if you will — not in terrorism, and should never have been the target of congressional suppression. The offices should be allowed to reopen.

A second area of concern does not require a statutory change but a policy shift. During the Bush administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service chose to interpret a provision of the immigration law in a way that would allow the deportation of any alien who had ever supported any organization that has

## Other Comment

**Test of Strength in Moscow**

The decisive battle has begun in Moscow. The dual leadership of president and parliament should not be ended by new parliamentary elections on Dec. 11 and 12.

To be sure, Boris Yeltsin has no formal right to disband parliament. He is not allowed to do so under the Breshnev-era constitution he is trying to get rid of with the help of a new elected parliament, just as he is trying to get rid of the old, Soviet-era parliament.

The Russian president seemingly could extricate himself from this vicious circle only by claiming the moral right to reject a

parliament determined to block everything. It was obvious that Mr. Yeltsin would have to run into conflict with the constitution if he wanted to break the Russian knot.

Mr. Yeltsin can claim, though, that the April referendum was a vote of confidence for him and his policies.

Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, who has long been disloyal, described Mr. Yeltsin's decree as a coup and declared himself to be the legitimate president.

Now I must be seen who can marshal the strongest arguments — unfortunately, perhaps, in the military sense.

— Die Welt (Hamburg).

## Yeltsin Stands Tall Again, With Democracy at Stake

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The confrontation in Moscow had long been brewing, and it was unavoidable. There can be no doubt that Western support must go clearly and energetically to President Boris Yeltsin. He has wisely announced that he rules out the use of force in his struggle for power with the parliament, and his defense minister has wisely warned that any attempt to use force against him will bring a swift and stern response.

It is to be hoped that once again, as in the dramatic days of August 1991, the crisis will play itself out in a whimper. Mr. Yeltsin can afford to let the legislators meet and menace and to ignore them. His authority stems from his own national election and his success to the referendum of April 25 this year.

The decision to dissolve the parliament, call early legislative elections and produce a new Russian constitution is extraneous, but it should not be seen as a problem of legitimacy from the view of Western democracies. He is right in saying that Russia is a new state, and that since its old Communist-dictated constitution made no provision for renewal, that must be undertaken as a new initiative.

The impasse between his reform-minded government and the old parliament, which has co-opted his rival, Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, and named him acting president, was

locking the measures urgently needed to move the country through its travail of transformation. Something had to give in the face of paralysis and mounting chaos.

An unnamed Washington "senior official" made the inane parochial complaint that Mr. Yeltsin "does not have great timing," as the U.S. Senate is about to vote on a big aid package for Russia. But if the Russian leader made a serious mistake, it was in failing to call new elections quickly after the dissolution of the parliament, when the sovereign Russian Federation was established. It is late now, hopefully not too late.

He chose to try first for compromise and conciliation, which have failed. He is a blunt man and can be heavy-handed, but he has not been impetuous. At times he seemed as precariously indecisive as his former predecessor Mikhail Gorbachev. But, as his aides point out, he is at his best in crises, and when he acts it is with sober assurance.

The West's support is not for his personality, however. It is for the principle of a democratic call for the people to express their will when no other peaceable issue to deadlock seemed available.

Nothing is yet clear on how the elections will be conducted, how a new constitution will be adopted, but this must be done. Sticking to

two points, doing what is necessary to help Mr. Yeltsin put them into effect, are the simple requirements to guide Western policy through the swamp of this crucial battle for the future of Russia.

There are many trouble spots in the world, many points of pain and danger. But in terms of how the outcome will affect everybody else, none is so important as how Russia evolves over the next generation or two. The end of the Cold War is still working its vast, often unpredictable changes. The new prospects for peace in the Middle East are the latest unexpected example.

The difference it will make if Russia becomes a reliable, confident, self-sustaining partner of the democracies or an unstable, hostile, suspicious authoritarian state is beyond contemplating. The military threat has been reduced to the point where it is unlikely to be revived in the near future, but the way the world moves will depend a lot on whether or not there is a cooperative Russia.

Of course, nothing guarantees that Mr. Yeltsin and his reformers will win the elections. That is for Russian voters to decide. Voters in Poland, whose country has emerged from the worst of its "shock therapy" and whose economy is beginning to pick up, have just decided to swing away from reform leaders and restore influence to ex-Communists, in hopes of a respite.

Building democracy and a market economy is a bumpy road. There will be more crises in the years ahead. But each one overcomes the underpinnings and strengthens the chances for success.

The Russian voters must be assured that the established democracies recognize Mr. Yeltsin's procedure of elections and constitution — and that he should add a presidential election — as the path of legitimacy. Western aid and welcome for the democracies' new Russian partner depend on its being implemented.

The stakes are tremendous. Democracy is a risk, but the only one worth taking. It is in outsiders' interest, as well as in Russia's, that we all come to agree on this.

— Flora Lewis.

## Elections Are the Only Way Forward

By Arkadi Vaksberg

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin has often been reproached, and not without basis, for failing to carry out his promises. This time he carried out a promise to the letter. He had announced in August that September would be a "hot" month. It certainly has turned out that way.

Each side in the current conflict has raised the question of the legitimacy of Mr. Yeltsin's decree of Tuesday, dissolving parliament.

This fact alone is remarkable: During the Soviet period, such arguments were never taken seriously. Anything deemed in the interests of "the dictatorship of the proletariat" was considered legal, and the determination of what was in the proletariat's interests could be decided only by the Politburo — or, more often, by one man.

But these days the legality of any decision is a key question and requires, at the least, a clear answer.

True, the president's decree runs absolutely counter to those articles of the constitution cited by Vice President Alexander Rutskoi and the majority of deputies. But is it totally without legitimacy?

A more general question arises with particular acuteness: Is the law being cited by the president's bitter opponents itself legal?

In recent years I have been repeating an idea that is far from being generally accepted: Law and right are not identical. This thought was reflected in the president's address to the people.

Where is the legitimacy in a constitution that is the basic law of another country? It is still written into the law that the constitution is that of the Russian Soviet Federation of Socialist Republics — part of the Soviet Union, since dissolved.

Is a parliament legitimate when it was elected to serve a republic in a state that no longer exists?

Finally, what articles of the constitution should be considered for

purposes of governing the country? The document has been amended more than 300 times in six years, with or without the consent of the population. The amendments often contradict each other.

The Constitutional Court has not yet disclosed its reasoning for finding the president's actions unconstitutional, nor has it revealed the arguments of four dissenting members of the court. But obviously, each side interprets various articles in the constitution differently. It cannot be otherwise — the work of the court has no meaning without relying on the text of the constitution.

All of this, however, is no more than the search for an exit from a vicious circle. The constitution as it stands offers no dignified and strictly legal way out.

Indeed, there is only one legitimate way out: to conduct elections for both the parliament and the presidency as quickly as possible. The principle of popular rule, which is guaranteed by the existing constitution, decrees that the final decision in all matters belongs to the people, and not to those who arbitrarily speak out in their name.

Only in this way can legitimate power be restored. The alternative is a deepening of political and economic crisis, a complete collapse of the country, and the worst possible scenario: civil war.

The writer is a prominent Moscow legal expert and writer on political affairs. He contributed this comment to The Moscow Times.



## Olympics 2000: Forget the Politics and Listen to China's Case

By Robert W. Barnett

WASHINGTON — The possibility that China could be selected Thursday to host the 2000 Olympic Games has caused consternation among American human rights activists in Congress and elsewhere.

In testimony this summer before a U.S. Senate panel, Anita DeFranz, an American member of the International Olympic Committee, and Leroy Walker, president of the American Olympic Committee, warned that governmental or political intrusion into the IOC's deliberations might actually enhance the committee's interest in the Chinese candidacy.

The greatest achievement of the Barcelona Games, they said, was that superpower international politics were absent from the choice for the first time in decades.

Barcelona honored a lustrous tradition that began when 77 men from 14 nations gathered in Paris in 1894 to create a vehicle to bring together the youth of the world in athletic competition. These men were educators and members of peace movements; seven were Nobel Peace laureates. None regarded national virtue as a practical precondition for participation in the Olympic movement. The most to be expected, they felt, was a commitment to join in a search for world peace and understanding.

But to many people today, the mere fact of a Chinese candidacy is morally "provocative." There seems to be an interest in the possibility that an ethical code dealing with individual rights, duties and values could in some way differ from that of the Western world and still be moral. Confucian moralism permeated Chinese, Japanese and Korean history for more than 2,000 years.

No one at the Senate hearing was heard to assert the relevance or irrelevance of this different belief system.

What appeared to be unmistakably relevant, however, was that "Tiananmen" had become a code word for China's "barbarous indifference to human rights and dignity." Television had furnished irrefutable evidence that the "monsters of Tiananmen had killed their own children."

China specialists at the World Bank are dumbfounded by how widely by the Tiananmen episode hocks out reality. From the bank's files now emerges the profile of an economic

system — a culture — serving the needs of 1.1 billion people, being transformed from the autarchical egalitarianism of Mao into a Deng-sponsored system of market orientation that doubled national productivity from 1979 to 1989. Unlike the situation in other developing countries, in China the first to benefit were the poorest of the poor on the farms. History shows nothing to match the scale and nature of that wealth-boosting transformation.

The tragedy of Tiananmen did not undo China's modernization. Since that event, modernization has be-

come more far-reaching and more rapid — perhaps dangerously so — despite colossal setbacks caused by both man and nature.

For example, to serve the common good, the ravages of malignant inflation had to be controlled. Then in the spring of 1991, China was hit by its worst floods of the century. Ten million people died, the Chinese press reported. But flood victims were home before winter. Chinese authorities, national, provincial and local, with help from friends abroad, did what they did merely as a humanitarian necessity, indifferent to niceties of rights, duties or correct procedure.

## Award the 2000 Olympics to Istanbul

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — The choice of Olympic venue is about lots of things in the general order of: national prestige, money, the New and Old World Orders, soft drinks, medals, television time, pollution, hotels, history, stadium design — and sport.

By these criteria only one of the remaining candidates is truly superior to the rest: Istanbul.

Sydney, Berlin and Manchester all are cities of First World countries which have hosted the Games — in Melbourne, Munich and London — since 1945. Sydney is a delight for spectators. Manchester is efficient, Berlin symbolic. But Europe had the last Games, and the United States (at least Coca-Cola) will have the next.

Beijing has Asian and Third World credentials. But East Asia has had the Games twice in the postwar

period (in Tokyo and Seoul), South and West Asia have never had them. Ditto the whole of Africa and South America. (Why didn't Brazil promote glorious Rio with its huge stadium instead of somber, inhospitable Brasilia for 2000?)

The argument against Beijing is not human rights so much as the terrifying nationalism accompanying the China bid, which can only be appreciated at close quarters — such as Hong Kong. China's leaders, puffed up with short-term economic success yet worried about their legitimacy, aim to use the Games much as Hitler did to promote the regime by identifying with the race.

China's appeal goes beyond nation

to those of Chinese origin identified by ethnicity, not nationality. It is accompanied by an ex-East German use of sport to prove the excellence of the system and the Volk.

Istanbul, which at the start of the final lap seems to be last, has all manner of advantages. They may not be in the realm of sporting facilities or largesse to IOC delegates, but Istanbul straddles East and West Asia and Europe. It joins First and Third Worlds. It is Islamic by faith but secular by political tradition. It has a long history. It is close to several newly independent Turkic-speaking nations of Central Asia, and thus as symbolic as Berlin for the collapse of the Soviet empire. It is tolerably democratic and, even considering treatment of the Kurds, it has a much better human rights record than China.

For Turks to host the Olympics would be the supreme triumph of sport over millennia of rivalry between the Greeks and their immediate Asian neighbors, which even predates the ancient Greek Games.

Last and first: Turkey has modest athletic traditions and thus little interest in rigging the Games to suit medal-winning goals.

International Herald Tribune.

During the spring of 1992, I joined a tidal wave of travelers to China to discover, with delighted amazement, a culture more mobile, less fearful, more optimistic, and offering greater choice of opportunity, than that place has seen in this century.

"Socialism with a Chinese face" cloaked the most sudden, the largest, the most productive and most untidy "democratic" commitment to market orientation in history. But the American media continue to focus on the "aging cabal" in Beijing and the self-serving complaints of a small community of "dissidents" in China and abroad, upon whom the effective engineers of Chinese reform are not significantly dependent.

Serious reform-minded Chinese know that responsibility for managing the 1994 Olympic Games hastened Japan's capability to move more comfortably and swiftly into a still unfamiliar world economic community. These Chinese also know that the scheduling of the 1988 Games in South Korea took place despite the bloody military suppression of a student uprising at Kwangju, and during a dangerous time in military posturing between North and South Korea planning for the Games restrained misbehavior by guaranteeing a world audience. Management of the Games improved Korea's capacity to progress. For China to start practicing linguistic skills and promoting civility would be vital preparation for receiving the year 2000 A.D. Games' anticipated visitors.

Preparing for the 2000 Games would enlarge and consolidate China's present openness; it could nourish China's understanding of, and commitment to, democracy.

Without pushing for it, Washington should find some way to show delight in the possible selection of China to host the Olympic Games at the start of the next millennium.

The writer is U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific from 1963 to 1970. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## 'Political and Social Stability'

By Chen Guoqing

WASHINGTON — I am much concerned with Senator Bill Bradley's claim that a million people were arrested in China in the four months leading up to the 1990 Asian Games and that "it is appropriate to suggest that awarding Beijing the Olympics in the year 2000 might prompt a violent crackdown similar to the one that was launched before the Asian Games." Senator Bradley based his conclusion on an untrue premise. China never "embarked upon a nationwide crackdown on crime in preparation for the Asian Games."

China has a population of 1.17 billion. Its crime rate — about 2 per thousand — is nevertheless much lower than the world average because of measures adopted by the government to stimulate economic growth and maintain social stability. Official statistics from China's Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate show that the number of arrests in 1990 was up 10.3 percent. This came about as a result of the increase of such criminal activities as murder, robbery and theft. Under normal circumstances, about 400,000 criminal cases are brought to trial each year in China.

A strong reason why Beijing deserves the 2000 Olympic Games is its

## Change for China?

ALTHOUGH some members of the International Olympic Committee express concern about the pitfalls awaiting them if the 2000 Olympic Games are held in Beijing, unless there is a perceptible change of emphasis in the hours prior to the vote on Thursday, China's destiny might be on the verge of being changed forever.

The lobbying in the IOC hotels has been described as "tense" and it may be significant that there is a belief that, unusually, the majority of IOC members already know whom they will vote for. The uncertainties now seem to relate specifically to second and third preference votes. That has given rise to the scenario of Beijing winning on the first or second ballot, with a division of opinion on Sydney creating an intriguing scenario if a third or fourth ballot is required.

"I would not be surprised if there was a European city left in the final round," said Jacques Rogge, the Belgian IOC member, who is tipped by many as a future IOC president. "All the cities are capable of putting on the Olympic Games, so what really matters is that extra dimension that IOC members are looking at."

This is where the desire to go to the world's most populous country will come into the minds of IOC members. Which city is going to provide the special sense of occasion?

— Iain Macleod, commenting in The Daily Telegraph (London).

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1893: 'Satisfying' Duel**

CHICAGO — A duel has occurred between Mr. William Fickled and a merchant of Philadelphia. The name of the lady who is the cause of the trouble is withheld, but Mr. Fickled says the lady's cousin was his opponent. Mr. Fickled pinked his antagonist in the shoulder, and the seconds promptly agreed that everybody had been abundantly satisfied.

**1918: Ancient Battlefield**

LONDON — General Allenby's troops have occupied Nazareth, in ancient Galilee, situated about forty-eight miles north of the line on which the Turks were attacked on Thursday. The rapid advance was rendered possible by the success of the initial blow, which rendered untenable the Turkish line between Jordan and the sea, and forced the enemy to fall back in the utmost confusion with British cavalry hot on his heels. It is probable that the capture of Nazareth has by

now given the British possession of Mount Carmel, famed in the scriptures as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal.

**1943: Hess's Terms**

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Rudolf Hess, erstwhile Deputy Fuehrer, flew to Scotland on May 10, 1941, to convince Britain that her only hope of salvation was to accept six unofficial peace terms, according to a White Paper issued today (Sept. 22), which gave the first authoritative account of the incident. Hess, who said he came to England on a "mission of humanity" and without Hitler's knowledge, outlined six peace terms, one of which called for negotiations by a British government other than that headed by Prime Minister Churchill. Under other provisions Germany would have a free hand in Europe while Britain would have a free hand in the British Empire, except in former German colonies. The British were also to evacuate Iraq.

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## OPINION

## Jujitsu in the War on Liberalism

WASHINGTON — American liberalism is dead, yet dominates from its grave. The Clinton administration may talk a good moderate, New Democrat game, but its real purpose is to impose the countercultural values represented by the songs of Peter, Paul and Mary on a nation that knows better.

These, roughly, are the themes of two recent articles that emerged from one of America's most productive conservative think tanks, the father-son team of Irving and William Kristol.

Irving, the elder Kristol, is both the Karl Marx and the P. T. Barnum of the neoconservative movement. He is the leading inventor of its doctrine and the ringmaster for a slew of successful or-

ganizations and publications. Bill is an intellectual-turned-political strategist. He emerged from four years as Dan Quayle's chief of staff with his reputation for brain power and political savvy enhanced. When the Kristols talk, conservatives listen.

Bill offers his overview of liberalism in this month's Commentary magazine, presenting conservatives with the seductive idea that while "liberalism is in a deep crisis" and is characterized by "hollowness at the core," it seems to run everything that matters.

The 1980s needs no significance, and conveniently so does any conservative responsibility for what might be wrong with the country. "Republican control of the presidency served to mask the dominance of liberalism over the society and even over major sectors of the polity," writes Kristol the younger.

This is intellectual jujitsu of a high order. On the one hand, conservatives can think of themselves as brave rebels fighting a dominant liberal class — "it is liberalism that constitutes the old order" — which is good for morale and fund-raising. But not to fear. "The bankruptcy of liberalism," Bill Kristol

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

promises, "invites the possibility of a new, governing conservatism."

It fell to Irving Kristol, in an August column in *The Wall Street Journal*, to dissect the significance of the high attendance rate of Clintonites at a summer concert of Peter, Paul and Mary. He argues that the pervasive influence of the songs of the 1960s "helps explain some of the otherwise inexplicable peculiarities of the Clinton crowd."

These include "their conviction that an anti-big-business and anti-rust program will strike a responsive chord among the American people" and a "therapeutic-manipulative ethos" evident in "the regulatory passions that dominate this administration."

"The Clintonites believe, with all their hearts, that the passion for economic equality is stronger than the desire for personal freedom," Irving Kristol declares. "The 1990s will demonstrate just how wrong they are."

Here I must confess to liking and respecting both Kristols, and admit that I have learned a lot from them over the years. But that makes me all the more startled by what they are saying now. It is not characteristically staid. Both write as if we moved from the 1960s to the 1990s without ever experiencing the 1970s and 1980s.

Bill Kristol, for example, writes that liberals "act as if police brutality were a more serious problem than the epidemic of lawlessness and violence," that liberals "disparage the notion of building more prisons," that "most liberals adamantly refuse" to rethink "the tendency to devalue the traditional family."

Pardon me, but no politician I know brags more about how many prisons he has built than Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, who, last I checked, was not regarded as a conservative. Although liberals (and not just liberals) were agry about the beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles, I cannot think of a single liberal politician who believes that police brutality is a worse problem right now than crime. As for liberals knocking "the traditional family," the whole trend is the other way, from Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton on down.

Irving Kristol is concerned about the liberals' "passion for economic equality." Well, yes, liberals worry

more about economic equality than Reaganites did. But if he can prove to me that the Clinton advisers Mack McLarty, David Gergen, Lloyd Bentsen and Roger Altman are closet economic levelers, I'll eat the entire annual report of the corporation of his choice.

If conservatives as smart as the two Kristols are being forced to make their case against a phantom liberalism that barely exists, then something important has happened. The first is that liberalism has responded to events of the last 20 years, to some of its own failures and perhaps even to some of the arguments that the Kristols themselves have made. Yes, liberals and leftists said some dumb things on matters such as crime, the family and the work ethic. A few still do so, but the ones who do regard Bill Clinton as a sellout and would not even carry the liberal vote in a Democratic primary.

On these issues, most liberals have returned to their own quite mainstream traditions. The Kristols might even take a bow and accept some credit for the shift back.

They do not want to, because if any world view cow finds itself on the defensive, it is conservatism. It is far easier to attack phantom liberalism than to make the case for the conservative record. Conservatives controlled the executive and much of the national debate for 12 years, yet the social problems they harped on — crime, drugs, welfare, family breakdown — did not move noticeably toward solution.

Moreover, on the big issues before Americans — how to reform the health system and how to cope with the dislocations created by the global economy — conservatives have a problem because their anti-government creed fits badly with a public mood that is looking for at least some relief from government. The very nature of the problem the country is trying to address fits far better with an (updated) New Deal or Fair Deal world view than with a conservatism that arose in reaction to the counterculture.

If I were a conservative, I would be discouraged, too, and be trying desperately to pick fights with liberals on crime and the two-parent family. The conservatives' problem is that most liberals aren't willing to be the punching bags anyone.

The *Washington Post*.

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The *Washington Post*.

## The Start of an Identity Crisis for American Jews.

By Egon Mayer

NEW YORK — This momentous summer in Israel, with the Supreme Court's acquittal of John Demjanjuk and the accord with the Palestine Liberation Organization, has vastly improved the causes of justice and peace in Israel. But it has also marked the beginning of an identity crisis for American Jews.

Born of a passion for justice, combined with pragmatism and a deep yearning for peace, the two events bespeak a profound shift in Jewish psychology, at least in Israel: a willingness to relinquish an external enemy for the sake of higher values. It is less clear whether American Jews are prepared to follow Israel's lead.

Although American Jewry has always been immune to real danger from external enemies, its identity has been thoroughly dependent upon them: on defending Israel against its hostile neighbors, on bringing the perpetrators of the Holocaust to justice. So when Israel acquires a possible Nazi and makes peace with terrorists, it muddles one of the basic existential tenets of American Jewry, raising a profound spiritual question: What shall be our raison d'être now that our enemies are gone?

Before World War II, Jewish culture in Europe and the United States was rich

and even playful, they can undermine the life force of any dynamic culture. Too much defense spending, whether the currency is material or psychic, can exhaust the resources of a people.

The Demjanjuk case hints at such exhaustion and points up a profound truth about history: The aging of perpetrators and witnesses makes even the harshest suffering of one generation hard to pass on to another without mangling the spirit of both.

The current peacemaking in Israel likewise underscores the sharp divide between pragmatism and symbol: the pragmatism of combatants whose battles are over boundaries and fought with guns and blood; the symbolic value of that struggle to their distant cousins, whose own battles are cultural and spiritual and are fought with sentiments and words.

The great openness of American society has spared most American Jews any real danger from enemies. The postwar economic boom, coupled with individual determination, has enabled them to leap to the top of the socioeconomic ladder in two generations. So the energies of American Jewish survivalism went into passionate fund-raising and organizing — to safeguard Israel, to save endangered Jew-

ries in places from Moscow to Tripoli, to resettle immigrants and to build an educational apparatus to guarantee that subsequent generations would never forget how we have suffered and why.

Symbolic re-enactments of victimization and victory, Holocaust remembrance and Israel's defense, became the central communal rites of the Jewish people. Like the Berlin Wall — for 30 years the baleful dividing line between the power of light and the power of darkness, whose fall was expected to usher in a new world order of peace and prosperity — these causes have provided American Jewry, with its most essential rationale for its organizational, cultural, political and even religious life.

But fighting these vicarious battles has allowed American Jews to nurture a sense of identity that is ultimately other-directed. We have become all too dependent on the unkindness of strangers. And ironically, while the image of external enemies has lurked in the Jewish soul, the social, economic and political realities of our lives have been shaped by our growing affinity and similarity with gentiles. Jews have become the paragons of upper-middle-class white Americans: high achievers, active participants, generous contributors to the collective good.

All this has sufficed the development of a creative Jewish response to life in the open society. We have rarely had to ask ourselves truly deep existential questions, whose answers mark the autonomous moral agent: What do we believe? Why do we want to be apart from others as a culturally distinct entity? How do we relate to those with whom we differ? Such questions seemed almost like disloyal distractions from the rites of survival.

The aging of the Holocaust generation and the blooming of peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors impel America's Jews to search within for the call to identity and continuity.

The search is made all the more difficult by two facts: We have become a highly secular people, poorly tutored in religious expression and little inclined to it; and, for all our dependency on the belief in external enemies, American Jews are marrying non-Jews in vast numbers.

The disappearance of enemies who have been conveniently far away is bound to trigger a most inconvenient vacancy at the center of the individual soul, and of the collective soul.

The writer, a professor of sociology at Brooklyn College, is director of the Center for Jewish Studies at City University of New York Graduate School. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

ROBERT R. HALL, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Olympic Politics

A. M. Rosenthal pleads, "Don't Make Olympics a Mockery" (*Opinion*, Sept. 22). Where has been living? In 1980, the International Olympic Committee made the Games a mockery by awarding them to Moscow.

In 1972, the Olympic committee and the athletes themselves behaved disgracefully at the Munich Games when they insisted on continuing the competition as if nothing had happened after 11 members of the Israeli team were massacred by Arab terrorists.

The Olympic Games a mockery of decent civilized human behavior? What's new about that?

MICHAEL SHERBOURNE, London.

Could the course of history have been altered by withholding the Olympics from Berlin in 1936, or would Hitler have carried on regardless? Did the Moscow Games of 1980 play a part in the eventual unfolding of glasnost and perestroika?

Reasonable arguments can be made for and against a Beijing Olympics, but it

seems to me that the human rights implications of a decision one way or the other are not all that clear. Such arguments against Beijing almost universally ignore the potential the Games have for leaving a legacy of change. But who can say what that would be?

It would be best to leave political considerations in China aside, not try to change them with a decision whose consequences are uncertain. Thus, the site for the 2000 Olympic Games ought to be chosen according to the merits of more orthodox considerations.

Given its first-class facilities, friendly and sporting people, excellent weather and magnificent harbor, the choice must be Sydney — on merit, not by default.

DAMIEN BROWN, Melbourne.

## Semper Fidelis

Regarding "Marine Drill Sergeant '93: Tough but User-Friendly" (Sept. 3) by Peter Applebome:

I was an 18-year-old recruit at Parris Island in September 1969. I too had a Sergeant Hill, but my Sergeant Hill was definitely not user-friendly. It was his responsibility to dispense discipline for Platoon 3042. I don't recall that he ever smiled, even when "humpering" a recruit for some minor or imaginary law.

He once placed an iron bucket over a recruit's head and beat the bucket with a bayonet because the recruit asked to use the lavatory during a particularly bruising platoon calisthenics. My fear of Sergeant Hill was constant from Day One of training to the end of those grueling nine weeks. Sergeant Hill was not the exception in 1969; he was the rule.

I think that the Sergeant Hill of Peter Applebome's article is producing a better marine for the corps. To its credit, the corps has changed. This former marine is glad to see it.

ROBERT R. HALL, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France.

## GENERAL NEWS

## Japanese Finally Move to Let Foreign Lawyers Be Lawyers

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — When Japanese talk about what is wrong with America, they usually list crime, urban decay and too many lawyers. A total ban on foreign lawyers here was eased six years ago, but members of the Japanese bar will say they have visions of being overwhelmed by overpaid talent who would pollute the Japanese system with an oil slick of litigation.

Foreign lawyers operating in Japan have labored under many restrictions. They have been barred from hiring Japanese lawyers, giving their clients advice on Japanese law or even arguing cases in court.

But now, after years of haggling and growing international pressure, the Japanese government and its powerful bar association say they are close to lifting many of the restrictions on foreign lawyers, even paving the way for Japan's roughly 14,000 lawyers — fewer than you can find on some city blocks in Washington — to team up with the invaders.

For example, under the new rules, which will be announced next week but not formally adopted by Parliament until next year at the earliest, foreign law firms will be allowed to form partnerships with their Japanese counterparts.

That, in turn, will enable them to hire Japanese lawyers and to advise clients on the worldwide legal implications of business deals.

Some American lawyers suggest that these changes do not go far enough, because American firms will still be barred from hiring Japanese lawyers on their own rather than as part of a joint venture.

"There are still major restrictions, especially on Japanese lawyers who want to become partners in multinational law firms," said Donald Morgan, a partner in the Tokyo office of Clear, Gouthro, Steen and Hamilton.

The treatment of American and other foreign law firms here has been a major source of trade tension between Washington and Tokyo for years and has recently become an issue in the Uruguay round of international trade talks.

Some of the biggest and most influential Wall Street firms have argued that they have been kept from fully competing for the most lucrative legal business in Japan, while Japanese lawyers have a far easier time practicing in the United States.

The powerful Japan Federation of Bar Associations has expressed fears that its members will be overwhelmed by high-powered American and British firms, which they say would bring a combative, litigious culture to a legal community that operates, at least on the surface, by a different tradition. But some Japanese lawyers concede that the real issue is one of competition.

It is unclear whether the new rules will reverse the fortunes of the large American firms here. Many are believed to be losing money on their Tokyo offices, especially in a time of economic downturn.

Until 1987, foreign lawyers, with a handful of exceptions, were banned from practicing in Japan at all, except as "trainees" to Japanese companies or law firms. Since then several dozen firms have been accredited, most from the United States and Europe.

But the relationship between the foreign lawyers and the Japanese bar has been an uneasy one. American firms, for example, have not been permitted to identify themselves by name. Instead, they must go by the names of the lawyers from the parent firm who have been admitted to practice here.

Thus, the Clear Gouthro office is known as "Morgan Beller Terai Gaikokushu Jimu Bengoshi." The

first three names are the names of the lawyers in Tokyo; the last three words mean "foreign business lawyer."

Every time a lawyer moves in or out of the office, the local firm's name has changed.

Under the new regulations, firms will be allowed to use the same names they use elsewhere in the world.

But if the name issue has been an annoyance, the restriction on hiring has been a major impediment. Some Japanese lawyers have said they fear that American firms will lure away young Japanese lawyers with offers of high salaries.

And they argue that Japanese lawyers come from a different tradition. For example, the government pays for the legal education of anyone who survives the grueling bar exam here, which has a pass rate of less than 2 percent. It also co-sponsors that education: there is one national law school, and all of the nation's lawyers and judges must pass through its doors.

While some Americans cite the small size of Japan's bar as a competitive advantage for Japanese businesses, the numbers are misleading.

Though there are slightly more than 14,000 *bonshi*, or lawyers who have passed the bar exam, tens of thousands of other professionals do work that in the United States only lawyers would be qualified to perform.

By contrast, the American Bar Association estimates that 845,000 to 850,000 lawyers practice in the United States.

Japanese government officials said they hoped to be able to present the new rules during trade negotiations and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa was reported in the Japanese press to be ready to discuss the issue with President Bill Clinton next week.

Japan freed 735 POWs in late 1970 when it acknowledged only 368.

It sowed doubts about Vietnam's good faith just before President Bill Clinton was to decide whether to lift the economic embargo against Vietnam.

Mr. Clinton made a compromise decision last week, maintaining the embargo but relaxing it to let American companies compete for contracts funded by multilateral agencies like the World Bank. He said he wanted to see results in efforts to determine the fate of missing servicemen before he would do more to lift the embargo.

Vietnam freed 591 POWs in 1973 when U.S. forces left Indochina and said those were all it had. It dismissed the Soviet document as a fake.

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# Mediators Caution NATO Over Bosnia

**Reuters**  
**BRUSSELS** — The mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg told NATO officials on Wednesday that the alliance might have to fight if it followed through with plans to send about 50,000 troops to Bosnia and that the force should be well-armed and deployed quickly.

The mediators, who came to NATO headquarters to discuss how a plan to end the 17-month war could be put into effect, believe the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims are close to an agreement, although the Bosnian assembly has to vote on the peace plan next week.

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said after meeting with the two mediators that alliance members were not prepared to deploy troops in Bosnia indefinitely and that the force must have clear objectives and a mandate to enforce peace if necessary.

"Credibility and efficiency are major conditions," Mr. Wörner said. "There will be no unlimited commitment."

Mr. Stoltenberg, the UN mediator, said the peace plan that would split the republic into three ethnic ministries called for a two-year troop deployment and that the force would probably face opposition from local "warlords" who answer to no one.

Lord Owen, representing the European Community, said there was a need to "go in fast and firmly with a seriously credible force" and that it must be more powerful than the lightly armed peacekeepers that the United Nations has deployed in Bosnia for the humanitarian aid mission.

Lord Owen said he hoped that NATO's commitment to take on the task would reassure the Muslims that it was in their interest to sign a peace agreement. Alija Izetbegovic, the Muslim president of

Bosnia, has expressed doubts about the proposed accord.

Mr. Wörner said it was up to the United Nations to ask the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to take on the job, but that the alliance was ready to do so to principle, provided it was given clear objectives.

Earlier, the two mediators told NATO officials that the alliance faced a tough and risky mission but that the alternative — continued fighting during the winter or the possibility that full-scale military intervention would be required at a later date — was far worse.

"Their view was that this was going to be a tough mission but that there is no real alternative," said a source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

While both mediators agreed that NATO was the only organization that could do the job, they said it was essential to have approval from the United Nations to reassure the Serbs, who feel they have been unfairly blamed by the West.

# JAPAN: A New World of Sound Bites and Photo Ops

Continued from Page 1

meeting, always something sealed off from view.

No sooner had he taken office than the leader of the world's second-largest industrial power hatched the huge floral arrangements at news conferences that separate the prime minister from the surging hordes of reporters. Instead, he stands at a hard-edged podium, pointing to reporters with a pen. The other night, long pointer in hand, he paced the public through charts illustrating the country's "economic emergency," delving into enough detail to make any hard-core policy wonk on the

Howaito Hausu staff glow with envy.

In case anyone is missing the parallels, Mr. Hosokawa drew them himself Tuesday, in a policy speech to parliament. He described himself and Mr. Clinton, whom he is to meet next week for the first time since becoming prime minister, as "two leaders of the same generation, both calling for change."

So far, the imagery has gone far beyond the substance. While Mr. Hosokawa and his team talk a great pro-consumer line — in his parliamentary speech, he said it was about time that Japanese got a

# U.S. Scores Poorly in Care of Children

By Eugene Robinson  
*Washington Post Service*

**LONDON** — The United States ranks well behind other industrialized countries in providing a social safety net for children, according to a new UN report, while countries in the Third World have made enormous strides in child welfare in the last decade.

In a comprehensive study, the United Nations Children's Fund found that 20 percent of U.S. children lived below the poverty line — twice the child poverty rate of any other industrialized country. Most European countries have rates of 5 percent or less.

The report found that the United States ranked only 19th in child survival, based on deaths of children under the age of 5. In this category the United States lagged behind not only Japan and all the countries of Western Europe except Portugal, but also behind Hong Kong, Singapore and South Korea.

In the percentage of all children immunized against measles, taken as an indicator of the availability of basic medical services, the United States ranks 21st among industrialized countries, according to the UNICEF study. A host of poor countries — India, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Brazil and Bhutan, among 33 others — also immunize more of their children against measles than the United States does, UNICEF found.

The report, called "The Progress of Nations," is intended as a way to assess the

standing of the world's nations without using the traditional yardsticks of gross national product and military might.

It is hoped that the report "will contribute over the next several years to a revolution in the way people look at progress and the way they look at nations," James P. Grant, the executive director of UNICEF, said in making public the report on Wednesday.

In addition to adding up the economic figures and counting tanks and troops, Mr. Grant said, "people should also look at countries in terms of how they are doing in the well-being of their people." Rich countries that fail to take care of their most defenseless citizens "should be subject to reexamination as societies," he said.

The study found that overall, the developing world is making faster progress toward meeting children's basic needs than is generally assumed. In little more than one generation "child death rates have been halved, malnutrition rates have been reduced by about 30 percent, and life expectancy has increased about a third" in the developing world, UNICEF said.

One of the report's most striking findings is that despite the famines and droughts that have plagued sub-Saharan Africa, child nutrition there is not nearly as much of a problem as it is in South Asia. More than 60 percent of children in India and Bangladesh

are "significantly underweight," the report found, compared with about 30 percent in sub-Saharan Africa.

The study describes the advent and spread of routine measles immunization throughout the world as a sweeping revolution in health care. In 1983, only 13 percent of the world's children were immunized. Now, the study found, the figure is about 80 percent.

In this category the United States ranks below the world average, with an immunization figure of 77 percent.

The United States ranks highly — but not at the top — in giving children at least a primary education, lowering birth rates and preventing maternal deaths during childbirth. The industrialized countries fall into two groups, with the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand ranking lower in most categories than Japan and the rich countries of Western Europe.

"What has really happened in the United States and the United Kingdom is that we have privatized the cost of child-rearing," said Sylvia Hewlett, author of a companion report called "Child Neglect in Rich Nations."

She added, "There are two models. You have the Anglo-American model. And then you have the Western European and Japanese model, where much more collective responsibility is taken for children."

# TROOPS: U.S. Is Backpedaling

Continued from Page 1

mand," said one midlevel official who supported the draft approved this summer.

Already feeling overstretched by commitments ranging from Somalia and Iraq to Bosnia and Haiti, the Clinton administration is looking for another way to treat a rash of ethnic and subnational conflicts. Its strategy is to share the military and financial burdens by encouraging the United Nations to become the world policeman that America does not want to be.

But Congress objects. With near unanimity among Republicans and substantial defections among Democrats, the House this month rejected an administration proposal to provide \$30 million to cover U.S. deployments in future peacekeeping operations and \$10 million to help build a UN command post in New York. The Senate voted, 90 to 7, to require the administration by Nov. 15 to justify continued deployment of U.S. troops to Somalia.

These conflicting demands make for a tricky new-world-order balancing act. Even as it seeks to reassure Democrats, the House this month rejected an administration proposal to provide \$30 million to cover U.S. deployments in future peacekeeping operations and \$10 million to help build a UN command post in New York. The Senate voted, 90 to 7, to require the administration by Nov. 15 to justify continued deployment of U.S. troops to Somalia.

over orders from higher UN commanders.

There is not so clear an answer to the question of whether to place Americans under UN command in the first place, though the direction of recent deliberations is clear. One advocate of a stronger UN role said, "It does not look like, when all is said and done, we are going to rule out putting U.S. forces under a UN commander."

Secretary Warren M. Christopher is trying to refine what one State Department official called "a three-tiered approach," in which successively stricter criteria would determine U.S. backing for a UN peace operation, the involvement of U.S. troops and a commitment of those U.S. troops to combat.

Approval of a UN operation would require a case of international aggression, a humanitarian disaster or a sudden threat to an "established democracy," combined with an international consensus on what to do about it. U.S. participation would depend on U.S. national interests, domestic political support, a clearly defined end point and the likelihood that the mission would not succeed without U.S. help.

For operations involving substantial use of force, U.S. participation would require a vital national or allied interest and a clear commitment to win, among other factors.

# Separatists Down 2d Plane in Georgia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TBILISI, Georgia** — Dozens of passengers were feared killed when a Georgian jetliner carrying about 100 people was shot down near the besieged city of Sukhumi on Wednesday, presidential aides said.

The press service of the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, could confirm only that 26 people, including six crew members, had escaped before the burning Tu-154 airliner exploded on the runway at Sukhumi airport.

It was the second plane shot down at the airport in two days. "It was hit in midair by a heat-seeking missile from the direction of the sea," a press spokesman said. "The pilot managed to land on the runway, where the plane exploded."

Officials at Tbilisi airport, where the flight had originated, said the airliner was carrying 75 soldiers being brought to for the defense of Sukhumi against advances by Abkhazian separatists.

Despite the vulnerability of the airport to the fire of separatists dug in nearby, Georgia is flying in troops and military supplies. Land routes to Sukhumi have been severed.

The separatists breached a Russian-brokered cease-fire and launched an attack on Sukhumi last week.

On Tuesday, a Tupolev Tu-134 airliner carrying at least 25 people was shot down as it came in to land

at Sukhumi. The plane plunged into the sea short of the airport. The Defense Ministry has been unable to give details of the fate of those on board.

Firefighting was reported around Sukhumi on Wednesday as government troops tried to break through to the airport. Details of the fighting were sketchy because phones to Sukhumi were cut.

Shelling by the separatist forces has driven residents into basements and is turning Sukhumi into a ghost town. But Georgian forces said they had strengthened their defenses.

"We now have enough men and equipment to hold the town," the internal forces commander, General Vladimir Chikovani, said on Georgian television.

Zhuzhi Sbarava, the Georgian official responsible for the Abkhaz Republic, said "diversionary groups" had pierced defenses in Sukhumi's outskirts before being driven back. He was speaking by telephone from Sukhumi.

But the position for the Georgian defenders looks bleak unless they can dislodge the Abkhazian forces from one of their main positions three kilometers (two miles) from the airport.

Georgian forces were also fighting to reopen a road and rail link with the town of Ochamehira 60 kilometers to the southeast. The Defense Ministry said they had made some headway on Tuesday.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

# Mining Official Is Named Prime Minister in Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

**KIEV** — President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine appointed a conservative top mining official, Yefim Zvyagilsky, as acting prime minister Wednesday, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Zvyagilsky, a proponent of increased state involvement in the economy, was appointed by presidential decree a day after parliament accepted the resignation of his predecessor, Leonid S. Kuchma.

Mr. Kravchuk had hinted during parliamentary debate this week that he could name an acting prime minister to help speed the introduction of economic reforms.

Mr. Zvyagilsky, 60, was a first deputy prime minister in Mr. Kuchma's government and a strong supporter of closer economic ties with Russia. He was appointed to that post in June to satisfy the demands of striking coal miners.

Resignation Cheered

Robert Seely of The Washington Post reported from Kiev:

Mr. Kuchma's departure, cheered Tuesday by thousands of demonstrators outside parliament, was accepted two weeks after he offered it, by a vote of 294 to 23 after a stormy session.

His decision to resign followed a four-month power struggle with the president and parliament that had isolated the few reformists in Mr. Kuchma's cabinet and blocked any chance of change.

Two years of independence have failed to establish a working Ukrainian economy or currency, or to solve the questions surrounding the country's nuclear arsenal and its relations with Russia.

The power vacuum in Kiev and the battle for power in Russia, Ukraine's biggest trading partner, are likely to accelerate the steep decline in the Ukrainian economy.

# HINTERLAND: There, the Balance of Power Lies With the President

Continued from Page 1

wife of Mikhail S. Gorbachev. "They have no servants, they do everything with their own hands. I like the atmosphere in their family."

As for the economic distress in Usinsk and elsewhere, she said, Mr. Yeltsin is not to blame. "He can't do anything, because no one allows him to act. Everyone interferes."

Of course, far from everyone here was ready to rally to Mr. Yeltsin's side. Natasha Nikishina, 34, said she had seen him begin to speak on nationwide television

Tuesday, but then had turned him off in favor of a video of an American detective film.

Similarly, many said they would not bother to vote even if Russia holds parliamentary elections on Dec. 11 and 12, as Mr. Yeltsin demanded.

"I don't sympathize with any of them," said a teacher's aide, who identified herself only as Natasha. "The whole thing is a complete mess."

Rudolf Ershov, a bureaucrat in the city administration, doubtless spoke for thousands of midlevel

officials across Russia when he said that Mr. Yeltsin's act carried "the whiff of dictatorship." Such bureaucrats could play a key role in deciding where and whether elections take place.

Mr. Ershov, chief of the city department of information and sociological inquiries, said he feared Mr. Yeltsin's decision would split the country into two warring camps, just as during the bloody civil war of 1918-21.

"Yeltsin had no right to do this by decree," Mr. Ershov said, stressing that he was expressing his per-

sonal opinion and not city policy. "He didn't elect parliament, the people did."

And, in a sign that the strife in Moscow might give new impetus to Russian regionalism, Mr. Ershov said that he believed the city administration would take orders neither from Mr. Yeltsin nor from Alexander V. Rutskoi, the vice president named by parliament to take over.

Instead, Mr. Ershov said, Usinsk would listen to leaders of the semi-autonomous republic of Koml to which it is situated.

A rather nervous neurologist in Singapore was heading for New York, then transferring onto Delta Airlines to Washington for a migraine seminar, and returning home via Los Angeles.

Being a first time visitor to the States, he was more than slightly anxious about the trials and tribulations of transit in New York and Los Angeles. In fact, the prospect of checking-out, transferring between terminals with his not inconsiderable baggage and checking-in again, was giving him a headache. But not for long.

In Singapore, we checked him and his luggage right through to Washington, issued his boarding passes for both airlines and took a load off his mind, not to mention his arms. On his return via Atlanta, we did the same, making Los Angeles a breeze.

The seminar was most constructive and, even if he didn't discover a cure for migraine, at least he found a way of preventing one.

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# YELTSIN'S MOVE / A CLEAR U.S. POLICY

## Clinton Displays Firmness In Crisis

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*  
WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's unblinking reaction of support for President Boris N. Yeltsin in a showdown with his rivals revealed how firmly Washington has set its choices in Russia. "This administration has a Russia policy, even if that is about the only foreign policy it has," an ad-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ministration aide said Wednesday, contrasting the unambiguous U.S. response to the Moscow developments with a pattern of low-profile, often fumbling answers to challenges in Bosnia-Herzegovina and elsewhere.

Even though caught flat-footed by Mr. Yeltsin's power play, the White House was ready to swing behind the Russian leader with every signal of support it could muster — proof, aides said, that Mr. Clinton has pinned U.S. policy in the former Soviet Union to the success of Mr. Yeltsin and his team.

The almost unqualified rhetoric may come back to haunt Washington if the power struggle eventually leads to bloodshed, exposing the United States to criticism that it should have cast itself as a mediator instead of backing Mr. Yeltsin so strongly.

But diplomats in Washington said that the prompt, clear reaction was preferable to waffling reactions that have harmed Mr. Clinton's image in previous moments of decision on foreign crises.

The president, aides said, also hopes that the robust initial stance will put the crisis behind the administration, at least briefly, at a moment when he wants to use all his authority on his health-care overhaul.

Indeed, Mr. Clinton let Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher assume the public job of voicing U.S. policy, even though the philosophy and tactics of a strong pro-Yeltsin stance were dictated by the White House, aides said.

By tying U.S. policy so closely to the fortunes of a single Russian leader, the Clinton administration has aroused concern among some American strategists, including Henry M. Kissinger, that Washington risks repeating the mistake of the Bush administration in concentrating exclusively on Mikhail S. Gorbachev and ignoring other political forces that eventually forced him out in 1991 and installed Mr. Yeltsin.

This time the stakes appear higher for the future of Russia, because Mr. Yeltsin's bid to bulldoze his opponents could shake the already strained unity of the Russian federation, giving some of its many ethnic groups and special regions a reason to break away from Moscow.

Any attempt to break up Russia in this way would be a dangerous development in the eyes of the Russian military elite, who have often indicated that force might be used to prevent further fragmentation of the sprawling Russian Federation. It might also pose further problems for ethnic Russian minorities that could find themselves under oppressive local rule.

Even though the Russian armed forces are themselves in decay, this risk of military intervention and widespread violence is a nightmare scenario for American officials dealing with the former Soviet Union, led by Strobe Talbott, Mr. Clinton's special adviser and long-standing friend.

The clout of Mr. Talbott, a strong Yeltsin supporter, was visible in prompt, strongly worded support for the Russian leader voiced by Mr. Christopher.

In what has been regarded as his most impressive foreign-policy performance in an otherwise indifferent record, Mr. Clinton skillfully mobilized U.S. and foreign backing for Mr. Yeltsin earlier this year during a crucial round in the confrontation between the Russian president and his main opponents, supported by the Russian parliament.



A line of policemen standing guard Wednesday in front of the parliament building in Moscow, where 3,000 anti-Yeltsin demonstrators had gathered during the night.

## Yeltsin Pits His Vision of Future Against Parliament's Ties to the Past

By Steven Erlanger  
*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — Six months ago, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia threatened to declare presidential rule to break the power of the holdover parliament and Soviet-era constitution. But cautious, even hesitant about the breadth of his support, Mr. Yeltsin pulled back from the brink from the bloody history of single-man rule in Russia. He was nearly impeached for his pains.

After months of increasing political paralysis, an ever-weakening central authority and economic disarray, Mr. Yeltsin has finally rolled the dice he had been juggling for so long. He has declared presidential rule, ordered parliament dissolved and called new elections for early December.

Citing the rationale of higher democracy, he gave up all pretense of constitutional action and put his trust, for the intervening 11 weeks before elections, in the security services and the army, or at least in their neutrality.

By his actions, Mr. Yeltsin may still be trying to stoke the legislature into some

final compromise that would allow early elections. And he was careful to preserve one last, important bargaining chip: an offer to hold early presidential elections at the same time as legislative ones, rather than later, as he said on Tuesday night. But from his tone and the stern look on his face, Mr. Yeltsin appeared finally re-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

solved on a fight to the finish, no matter the unconstitutionality of his action and the risk of civic strife and military division.

And by their own unconstitutional response — the naming of Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi as acting president, the removal of Mr. Yeltsin from office and a call for the military to disobey Mr. Yeltsin's orders — the legislative leadership, too, moved to a higher level of confrontation from which it will be more difficult to retreat.

In their initial reactions, Western governments were mindful that however unconstitutional his means, Mr. Yeltsin favors fresh elections and the legislature does not. Many noted that he favors rapid

movement to a market economy and the essential fairness of the market.

And some would agree with Alexander Solzhenitsyn when he said last week that this was less a parliament in Western terms than a gang of party hacks, more selected than elected in March 1990, when the Soviet Union still existed and the Communist Party held sway.

Behind all the talk by each side about democracy and constitutionality, about a struggle between executive and legislative power, this remains at its heart a battle between those who broke early with the totalitarian, centralized state and those who are trying to maintain its essence.

It is a fundamental struggle over the future of Russia between an old elite, however weakened, and a new one struggling to be born amid a transition marked by chaos, criminality and official corruption.

It is between those who are profiting from new forms of ownership and those who controlled the old forms of state property: between old enterprise managers and new entrepreneurs; between old bureaucrats who still believe the economy must be told how to perform, and new,

Westernized economists who believe in the essential fairness of the market.

Through all of these divisions lies the usual subtext: the parlous, unstable state of an economy undergoing a transition from centralized state ownership to a Western-style market. Even in the best of circumstances, that transition would mean the disruption of many millions of lives, the closing and restructuring of many inefficient factories and the rapid impoverishment of people whose lives had been propped up by state subsidies on everything from housing to heating to telephones to bread.

But with inflation rising again toward 30 percent a month while the government continues to battle the Central Bank, which the parliament controls, and its own holdover bureaucracy in the ministries, there is significant pain in Russia that Mr. Yeltsin's opposition has been able to exploit.

Some will argue that a confrontation like this one in Russia was not really necessary, had Mr. Yeltsin played the game more cleverly and even more democratically. But from the time he initiated

## Japan Backs Move, China Urges Calm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Wednesday that Japan would continue to support President Boris N. Yeltsin's reform efforts, and China called for a peaceful solution to the "crisis" in Russia, saying it did not want to see its neighbor embroiled in conflict. Australia and South Korea also announced their support for Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Hosokawa said he hoped that Mr. Yeltsin would go ahead with a visit to Tokyo scheduled for mid-October.

"Our government has consistently supported President Yeltsin's efforts for democratization and a market economy," Mr. Hosokawa told legislators, "and we plan to continue our support."

Japan has long sought a visit by Mr. Yeltsin. Among other things, Tokyo wants to discuss Japan's hopes to regain several small islands seized by troops of the former Soviet Union in the final days of World War II.

The territorial dispute has kept Moscow and Tokyo from signing a peace treaty formally ending that

war, and discouraged major Japanese economic aid to Russia.

"The Chinese Foreign Ministry declined to say whether Beijing regarded Mr. Yeltsin or Alexander V. Rutskoi, whom the parliament named acting president, as Russia's leader.

"As a neighboring country of Russia, we hope that Russia will maintain the stability of its domestic situation so as to avoid conflict and seek a peaceful solution to the crisis," a ministry spokeswoman said.

"We have taken note of the new developments in the Russian situation," she said. "The consistent position of the Chinese government is noninterference into other countries' internal affairs."

In Manila, President Fidel V. Ramos said he hoped the crisis in Russia would not lead to instability in Asia.

"We in the Philippines only hope these developments in Russia will not lead to the further instability of Russia itself and therefore negative effects to the rest of our region as well as in the rest of the world," he said. (AP, Reuters)

## U.S. Leaders Stress a Need for Caution

By Paul F. Horvitz  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — Civilian and military leaders in the United States said Wednesday that President Boris N. Yeltsin is rightfully in control of the government in Moscow and that the Russian military was avoiding any confrontation.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, asked who controlled the arsenal following Mr. Yeltsin's move to dissolve parliament and the legislature's vote to strip him of power, replied: "The nuclear chain of command remains as it was before yesterday's events. The nuclear button is in the hands of the president and the defense minister."

"There is only one president and only one defense minister," the spokesman said, "and they are Yeltsin and Grachev."

The parliament has named Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi acting president and a hard-line general, Vladimir Aчалov, as defense minister to replace General Pavel S. Grachev.

Mr. Yeltsin is at the top of a chain of command running down through the Defense Ministry and the nuclear forces. The warheads are deployed on missiles, submarines, warships and on aircraft.

When Mikhail S. Gorbachev was president of the Soviet Union, his control over nuclear weapons was thrown into question in August 1991 after hard-liners seized control in Moscow.

political crisis. There are no unusual troop movements, the general told members of Congress, and Russia's thousands of nuclear weapons appear to be secure and under "central control."

Nevertheless, he said his "nightmare scenario" would be a breakdown of law and order in Russia that would place those weapons in jeopardy. The general also cautioned that internal security forces do not fall under the same authority as the army and that they would have to be "carefully" watched.

"For the moment it appears like, in the past, General Grachev is trying to keep the military neutral in this — what he considers purely a political matter," General Shalikashvili said, referring to Pavel S. Grachev, Russia's defense minister.

"The danger really is if low level

## Yeltsin Still Controls Arsenal

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Russian Defense Ministry said Wednesday that the command system for launching Russia's nuclear weapons remained under President Boris N. Yeltsin's control.

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"The danger really is if low level

to the people of his country to overcome its crisis through a democratic decision."

"President Yeltsin deserves our full support for this," he added.

In Brussels, Manfred Wörner, the NATO secretary-general, struck a similar theme, saying: "The most important thing is to support the democratic forces to enable the reforms to continue and to prevent the country from falling into chaos."

On Tuesday, Mr. Clinton endorsed the moves by Mr. Yeltsin to disband parliament in the runup to new elections after a 17-minute phone conversation with the Russian.

According to a White House aide, Mr. Clinton asked: "Can you assure me this is going to be a free election? Can you assure me this will be a fair process and everybody will be part of it?"

After receiving Mr. Yeltsin's assurances, Mr. Clinton issued a statement declaring his "full" support for the Russian, saying: "I believe that the path to elections for a new legislature is ultimately consistent with the democratic and reform course that he has charted."

Robert Gates, director of central intelligence until earlier this year, said the Russian Army has made clear that it wants to stay out of politics and that there are no signs this has changed. But he also raised the possibility of dissension in the ranks.

"The real danger," he said in a broadcast interview, "is that there is a risk that some colonel, some subordinate unit, someone in this process is going to do something surprising or unexpected that could take what is now a political and nonviolent crisis and turn it violent."

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Vice President Rutskoi before addressing his followers Wednesday outside the parliament building.

## December Vote Will Be Risky, Senior Economic Aide Says

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Parliamentary elections in December would take place only for the lower house and would inevitably carry the danger of inflationary over-promising and even of a Communist victory, Yegor T. Gaidar, a first deputy prime minister, said Wednesday.

But Mr. Gaidar said he was counting on the "common sense" of the Russian people to elect a pro-reform parliament that could give the government a stable majority for its work. He said the government also will try to avoid hyperinflation during the fall without allowing the opposition to blame it for all of Russia's economic pain.

While President Boris N. Yeltsin and his foes in the Supreme Soviet jostled Wednesday over who was running the country and whether elections would take place at all, some officials and pro-democracy activists began looking toward the practical problems of holding an election in less than three months. Mr. Yeltsin dissolved parliament on Tuesday and set elections to a new, bicameral legislature for Dec. 11 and 12.

But Russia so far has no law to govern such an election, no map of electoral districts and — under Mr. Yeltsin's decree — no parliament to pass a new elections law. Politicians acknowledge it will be difficult to even begin organizing campaigns until some of the most basic questions about the election are answered.

Mr. Gaidar said the government was "planning to finalize the draft law on elections."

He said he hoped it would then be endorsed by the Constitutional Assembly, a non-elected body convened by Mr. Yeltsin last spring to write a new constitution.

Although Mr. Yeltsin spoke Tuesday about the need for a new, bicameral legislature, Mr. Gaidar said Wednesday that December

elections would be only for the lower house, or Duma. The upper house would consist for the time being of the Federative Council, another body convened by Mr. Yeltsin in his attempt to skirt the parliament's authority. The council is made up of leaders of Russia's 88 provinces, semi-autonomous republics and self-governing cities.

Mr. Gaidar said elections to the Duma could be followed by new presidential elections and then, within a year, elections to the upper house, which would probably remain in its composition a guarantor of regional rights.

"Certainly, in a normal stable situation it should be elected," Mr. Gaidar said. "But at present we are trying to come to grips with the most difficult problem of forming the lower house."

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"Certainly, in a normal stable situation it should be elected," Mr. Gaidar said. "But at present we are trying to come to grips with the most difficult problem of forming the lower house."

The deputy prime minister, a close Yeltsin adviser, acknowledged that the most obvious danger of an election was that Mr. Yeltsin and his allies might lose.

"The wave of discontent with the economic hardship and lack of law and order may lead to serious gains for the bloc of Communist and nationalist parties," Mr. Gaidar said.

In a separate news conference, leaders of the Democratic Russia movement also warned of a possible anti-reform victory and urged quick acceptance of an election law so that organizing can begin.

A second danger, Mr. Gaidar said, is a "competition of promises" in which all sides seek to win votes by guaranteeing higher salaries, cheaper credits and other goodies that Russia cannot afford.

As the leader of the government's economic policy, Mr. Gaidar warned that such a competition would push Russia toward hyperinflation. But as a politician, Mr. Gaidar acknowledged that enforcing the kind of austerity Russia now needs could prove disastrous in an election.

"I cannot say to what extent it will be possible to control this situation, at the same time preventing our opponents from getting all the possible political dividends from all the decisions we will have to pass," he said. "But I should tell you that, unfortunately, in this respect they have an evident advantage. They bear no responsibility for anything."

— FRED HIATT

## Gorbachev Says He'll Cut Short His Italy Visit

Agence France-Press

MODENA, Italy — Mikhail S. Gorbachev decided Wednesday to cut short his Italian visit to return to Moscow, his spokesman said.

He was expected to fly to Russia on Thursday, according to the spokesman, Alexander Likhotal.

The former Soviet president's main concern was to return home "as early as possible," Mr. Likhotal said.

But he said Mr. Gorbachev first hoped to meet as planned with Pope John Paul II and the Italian president, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

Mr. Gorbachev said Tuesday that President Boris N. Yeltsin's decision on Tuesday to dissolve the parliament was "senseless and unconstitutional."

## RUSSIA: Yeltsin Declares Himself in Control

Continued from Page 1

Tass said he had taken steps to prevent attempts to "split" Russia's armed forces, including beefed-up security at military installations and tightened controls on outside visitors and the issuance of visas. He said special units were being created to prevent any terrorist acts aimed at provoking the military.

In comments to the Interfax news agency, General Grachev said the military would "do everything we can to prevent bloodshed," adding: "But if it starts, the army will not stand idly by."

The interior minister, Lieutenant General Viktor F. Yerin, said that the police were operating normally and that no unusual disturbances had occurred. "We are fully in control of the situation, and we are sure the armed forces and Interior Ministry organs and Interior Ministry forces are acting as a single block and supporting each other," he said.

The Central Bank, meanwhile, reported that it was pursuing normal operations, with government financing decisions being made as

always by the Finance Ministry. The parliament had passed a resolution instructing the bank to stop financing government agencies without its approval.

"We have expressed our allegiance to Yeltsin's decrees," a bank official said in an interview with Reuters.

In what was being taken by some as a sign of the bank's fidelity to Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian leader signed a decree reappointing the bank's chairman, Viktor Geraschenko, to his post.

Mr. Yeltsin, bolstered by a wave of supportive statements from the West and among former Soviet republics, made it clear that he was in no mood for compromise. "I think we have had enough of the parliament making fools of us and the people," he said as a friendly crowd gathered around him during his city outing.

Western officials said that Mr. Yeltsin seemed willing to let the parliament meet and Mr. Rutskoi issue his decrees on the assumption that after some time — a week or maybe longer — the opposition would fizzle. The key is to avoid

bloodshed, which would instantly make the situation much more emotional, complicated and risky.

"He has no intention of using force against the parliament," a senior diplomat said. "If they want to sit there and talk to each other and to the press then he is prepared to let them do it."

"Right now there are two people claiming to be the leader of Russia: the president of the Russian Federation and the president of the White House. I think Yeltsin is perfectly content to have Rutskoi as president of the White House and ignore him."

Itar-Tass quoted Admiral Eduard Balutin, Russian commander of the Black Sea fleet, as having accused Ukrainian commanders of taking advantage of Russia's political crisis to try to transfer construction units in several ports to their own command. He threatened to put the fleet on full alert if the attempts were not stopped.

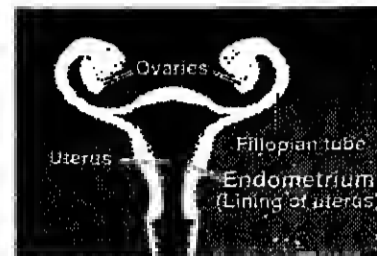
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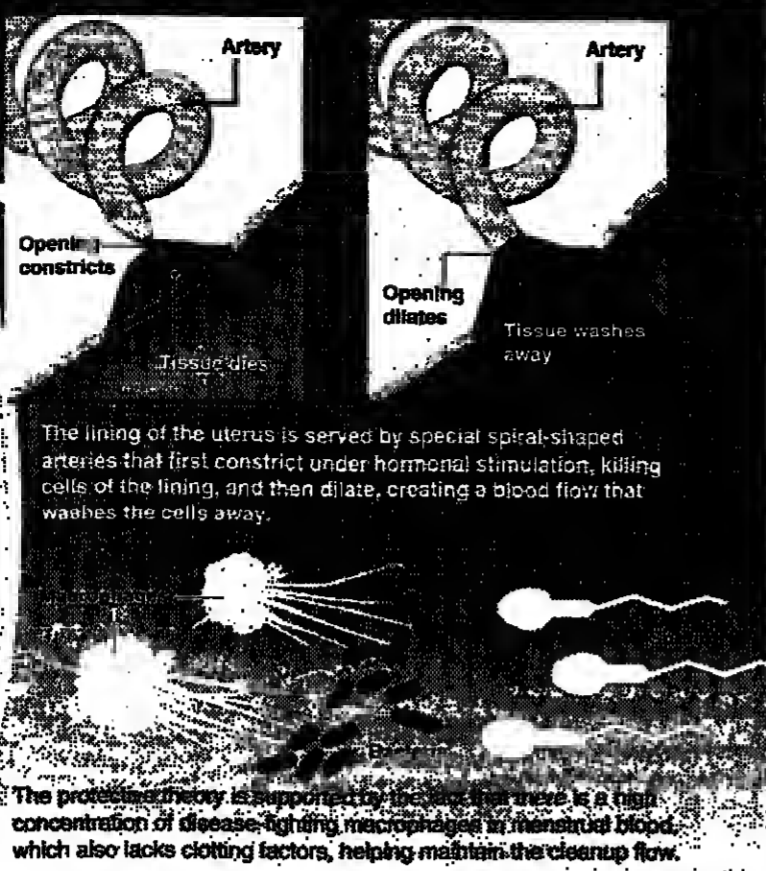
HEALTH / SCIENCE

A Theory Of Monthly Protection Of the Uterus

A new interpretation of menstruation sees it not as a passive loss of unused uterine lining but as an aggressive way to prevent infection by viruses and bacteria carried into the reproductive tract along with sperm.



Source: Margie Profet / University of California at Berkeley



Richard Caplan/The New York Times

Radical New Look at Menstruation

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The menstruating woman has been variously vilified, feared, pitied or banished from the village to spend her bloody days in solitude. Even the standard medical explanation connotes loss. A woman bleeds each month as a way of discarding her unfertilized eggs and the uterine lining that had been optimistically fattening up in anticipation of a baby that never arrived.

Now an evolutionary biologist proposes a new way of viewing menstruation, one that gives the ordinary business of having a period an active and salutary spin. The scientist, Margie Profet of the University of California at Berkeley, suggests that menstruation evolved as a mechanism for protecting a female's uterus and Fallopian tubes against harmful microbes delivered by incoming sperm.

According to this theory, the uterus is extremely vulnerable to bacteria and viruses that may be hitching a ride on the sperm, and menstruation is an aggressive means of preventing infections that could lead to infertility, illness and even death. In menstruation, Ms. Profet suggests, the body takes a two-pronged attack against potential interlopers: It sloughs off the outer lining of the uterus, where the pathogens are likely to be lingering, and it bathes the area in blood, which carries immune cells to destroy the microbes.

directly kills the pathogens with immune cells," said Ms. Profet. "It eliminates the pathogens and their home at the same time."

Ms. Profet presents her theory in The Quarterly Review of Biology. "It's an astonishing piece of work," said Dr. Donald Symons, a professor of anthropology and an evolutionary theorist at the University of California at Santa Barbara. "It's a fitting together of many disparate elements into one coherent explanatory system, and it's wonderful. It's exactly what a scientific theory should be."

Ms. Profet, 35, recently won a MacArthur "genius" award for a body of work and an approach to science that has been consistently piquant and unorthodox. She has never bothered to get a doctorate, viewing it as a waste of time and a potential damper on creativity.

In her hypothesis, Ms. Profet seeks to answer the question of why the bodies of premenopausal women go to the trouble of shedding considerable quantities of blood and tissue each month, losing valuable nutrients, in particular iron, in the process. Why not keep the uterine lining around until it is used, she wondered. And even if some of it must be turned over, why the messy bleeding? After all, the lining of the digestive tract is regenerated every two to four days, the skin sheds tens of thousands of cells every day, and other organs are refreshed and patched up, all without the assistance of blood. "Menstruation is a costly event to the female, and it wouldn't be there if it didn't serve a very important purpose," she said.

Ms. Profet also suggests that other types of uterine bleeding, like that which sometimes ac-

companies ovulation and the implantation of the embryo and postpartum bleeding, may be the body's way of intermittently cleaning house and purging pathogenic intruders.

Ms. Profet says that humans and other higher primates are not the only mammals to menstruate, as is commonly supposed. Through an extensive review of scientific literature, she has discovered that a number of mammals widely separated in evolutionary time have been observed to menstruate, including bats, marsupial cats, tree shrews and primitive monkeys. She predicts that it will turn out that nearly all mammals menstruate, if researchers only take the time to look, although many species may bleed only trace amounts that escape easy detection. "This is a bold prediction, and she's really going out on a limb in making it," said Dr. Symons.

Ms. Profet suggests that her hypothesis has important medical implications. If bleeding helps prevent infections, she said, then women should avoid oral contraceptives that suppress menstruation. In addition, she said, inexplicable uterine bleeding should be viewed as a possible early sign of infection, a symptom that the body is trying to thwart disease. Often doctors regard such bleeding as the result of abnormal hormonal flux, seeing it as a reaction that in turn increases a woman's risk of contracting a pelvic infection. But this attitude, Ms. Profet insists, is completely backwards.

"Saying uterine bleeding causes infections is like saying a fireman causes a fire," said Ms. Profet.

A Missing Link in Archaeology

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the outbreak of World War II until the end of the Cold War, several thousand artifacts of ancient Egypt lay in Chicago and Cairo museums, treasure haunting and intriguing yet beyond scholarly interpretation.

The statues, jewelry, objects of erotica and various religious symbols were excavated in the 1920s and 1930s by American and German archaeologists working at Medinet Habu, a major site of temple ruins on the west bank of the Nile River at ancient Thebes, known today as Luxor.

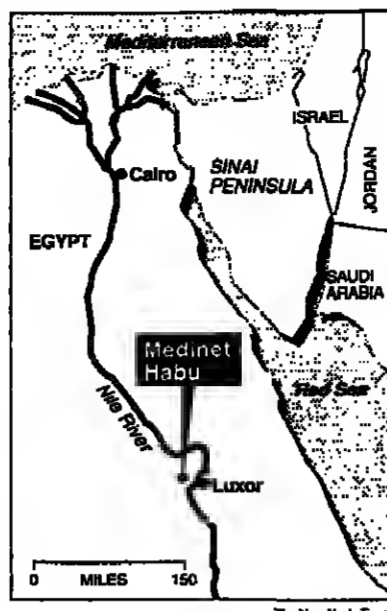
The archaeologists kept meticulous notes of exactly where each relic was found — in which buildings, at what depths in the sediments and next to what other artifacts. In 1939, when war erupted in Europe, these field notes, in 10 volumes of more than 1,200 pages, were in Berlin being prepared for publication. They disappeared in the confusion of war. Then, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the reunification of Germany in 1990, a letter from Berlin museum officials arrived at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. All the notes had been found and would be reunited with the artifacts.

"It's a wonderful dividend of the end of the Cold War," said Dr. Emily Teeter, an assistant curator of Egyptology at the Oriental Institute, who has just returned from Berlin with the long-lost records. "The rediscovery of the field notes makes it possible to incorporate the objects into the history of Egypt."

Egyptologists said that re-examination of the relics in light of the field notes should set in motion a new wave of research not only into the elite culture of ancient Egypt but also into the everyday lives of common people under the pharaohs and up until Roman and Christian times. Most previous studies have concentrated on Egyptian royalty.

As a sacred royal center, Medinet Habu was the site of the temple of Pharaoh Ramses III, who reigned from 1182 to 1151 B.C. This is one of the largest and best preserved mortuary temples of ancient Egypt.

Standing at the foot of a mountain, its walls are elaborately decorated with hiero-



The New York Times

glyphs and scenes of battles with Nubians, Libyans and the enigmatic Sea People. Beginning in the time of Ramses III, Medinet Habu became an administrative center for western Thebes with government offices and warehouses and a growing population living in private homes all surrounded by city walls 60 feet (18 meters) high.

The 5,000 artifacts excavated there represent one of the largest collections of materials from a single site in Egypt and include remains from every period of the site's occupation, from about 1500 B.C. until A.D. 800.

But until the notebooks were recovered, Egyptologists despaired of ever being sure of the significance of many artifacts, especially those apparently related to religious practices, because they did not know which objects came from temples and which from private houses.

"By determining which objects came from commoners' homes, we gain whole new insights into the Egyptian way of life," Dr. Teeter said. "This material allows us to see the art and ritual objects of the common man and woman and to see how most of the society lived."

The dig at Medinet Habu from 1927 to 1933 was the biggest Oriental Institute ever conducted in Egypt. Besides exposing the grandeur of the temples and tombs, the archaeologists collected more than 5,000 objects, including statuary, clay figurines, glazed plaques, tools, weapons, offering tables, pottery, scarabs and amulets.

These artifacts were divided between the Oriental Museum and the Cairo Museum, but the field notes went to Berlin, where they were to be published by Dr. Rudolf Anthes, an Egyptologist. When he fled Berlin during the war, he left the notebooks at the Bode Museum. After the war, he wrote to Hoelscher saying that the notebooks might have been destroyed by Allied bombing or seized by the Russians, in which case they were "probably lying somewhere in Russia and are rotting there."

Scholars at the University of Chicago said they had not been told where the notebooks were found or where they had been for the last 50 years or more. All they know is that two years ago, officials of the Bode Museum in the former East Berlin notified the university of the reappearance of the notebooks. The Germans offered to give them to the Oriental Institute, which they did this summer.

ONE of the first mysteries Dr. Teeter sought to solve with the notebooks involved the many objects found at Medinet Habu that archaeologists call votive beds. Made of baked clay, each is about the size of a tall, narrow doll's bed about a foot long and is decorated with religious symbols. Scholars assumed these small beds were used in fertility rituals.

From the Berlin notebooks, Dr. Teeter and her colleagues discovered that the beds had been found accompanied by clay female figurines and came from private houses, not temples.

"Now we are sure that the votive beds are a reflection of an ancient fertility cult enacted in private homes," Dr. Teeter said.

Erotic art in the collections, mostly figurines of women with extremely large breasts and men with highly exaggerated phalluses, also appeared to be related to fertility rites of folk religion, the notebooks indicated.

IN BRIEF

The Dim Stars We Can't See May Be a Heart of Darkness

NEW YORK (NYT) — Two scientific teams reported they had independently observed what could be evidence that some of the invisible, or dark, matter making up much of the mass of the universe exists in the form of dimly glowing or extremely dim stars at the edges of galaxies.

Such objects, known as Massive Compact Halo Objects, or MACHOs, have been hypothesized for years as likely candidates for dark matter. The acronym was chosen to contrast with theories invoking exotic subatomic particles as yet undiscovered bearing the name WIMPs, for Weakly Interacting Massive Particles.

If the new findings of MACHOs on the fringes of the Milky Way galaxy are confirmed by further sightings, astrophysicists said, this would be the first observational breakthrough in astronomy's concerted search for the mysterious dark matter.

It would be the first identification of the unseen matter that causes galaxies to weigh 10 times as much as they appear to in visible light

or other detectable radiations. The existence of these greater masses has been inferred by their gravitational effects on the shape and motion of the galaxies, but its form has eluded detection.

The discoveries were announced in cautiously worded statements at two scientific conferences in Italy. American and Australian scientists said they hurried to report their results when they learned that a French team planned to make public the results of their own similar but independent observations.

The American-Australian team, led by Dr. Charles Alcock of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California, reported that in monitoring 3.3 million stars for a year, they had detected one remarkable event that could reveal the existence of dark matter in the form of MACHOs.

Heart Resuscitation Efforts Costly, Seldom Successful

NEW YORK (NYT) — It is futile, and economically wasteful, for emergency medical workers to rush heart attack victims to the hospital after efforts to resuscitate them in the field have failed, two major studies have found.

The studies, done in Memphis and Houston, add to a growing body of evidence that patients who do not respond to advanced cardiac life support before being rushed to a hospital have little chance of survival, researchers said.

Because of the high costs of hospital emergency care that does not improve the chance of living, and the risks associated with high-speed transport of patients, policies that require that all heart attack victims be rushed to a hospital should be abandoned, they concluded.

In studies published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers said that after examining thousands of heart attack cases, they found that only about one half of 1 percent of patients who were not revived with a pulse at the scene of their heart attack ultimately survived.

And of the few who survived to leave the hospital, virtually all suffered permanent cerebral disability, the reports said. Cardiac arrest kills about 250,000 Americans annually. In areas that have model emergency medical systems, such as in Milwaukee and Seattle, up to 35 percent of cardiac arrest patients survive to leave the hospital, experts said.

BOOKS

SUSQUEHANNA: River of Dreams

By Susan Q. Stranahan. 322 pages. \$25.95. Johns Hopkins University Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE Susquehanna is one of America's longest and strongest rivers, not to mention one of its most scenic and historic, but its name is little known outside the places — New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland — through which it flows.

No doubt this is explained in large measure by one central fact: It is "the longest nonnavigable river in North America," which is why it has little boating lore comparable to that of the Mississippi or the Ohio.

In most other respects, though, it is one hell of a river.

Consider these examples if variety: From its northernmost point at Lake Ontario in New York to its southernmost at Havre de Grace in Maryland it covers 448 miles.

It drains 27,500 square miles, an area larger than Vermont, New York, Massachusetts and Delaware combined.

"No other Eastern U.S. river delivers more water to the Atlantic Ocean than the Susquehanna" — 25 billion gallons a day, "enough

WHAT THEY'RE READING

William Davis, British publisher, is reading "Wild Swans" by Jung Chang.

"It's a long overdue denunciation of the Cultural Revolution and what she calls, 'Mao's contempt for the Chinese people.' In order to understand the Chinese people of today and do business with them you have to understand this sort of background." (Roger Collis, IHT)



It would be spoiled, though. Like all of America's greatest rivers, the Susquehanna has paid the price of human avarice.

Much of Stranahan's tale concerns the various ingredients that have combined to poison the river along much of its length.

These include farming, which produces manure that eventually empties into the river and the bay; nuclear power, which produces both waste and, in the aftermath of Three Mile Island, fear; and most particularly coal, abandoned-mine drainage being "the major source of water pollution in Pennsylvania."

Inasmuch as "the power and influence of the coal industry remains very strong" in that state, the noxious effects of coal remain a problem even in this day of environmental activism.

Still, much of Stranahan's tale has to do with the ways in which the Susquehanna has been brought back from the dead.

Fishing is once again possible along much of the river's length, and the shad, thought to be a creature of its past, has been revived by a "trap-and-transfer" program at the Conowingood Dam just north of Havre de Grace.

Farmers in Pennsylvania are beginning to understand the price that fishermen in the Chesapeake must pay for their manure, and are changing their ways accordingly.

Power companies are starting to think about public interest as well as profits, and to adopt policies designed to keep water clean as well as to generate electricity from it.

Stranahan's heart is with the environmentalists, but she doesn't wear it on her sleeve. She understands that the river's pristine purity of the past will never be recaptured.

She also understands that people will not stop trying to use the river for their own ends, so the most that can be hoped for is that they will do so responsibly.

In the end her optimism about the river's future is tempered by caution, though she believes that more and more people care enough about the river to use it in unselfish ways.

Certainly anyone who reads "Susquehanna: River of Dreams" will be encouraged to do so.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

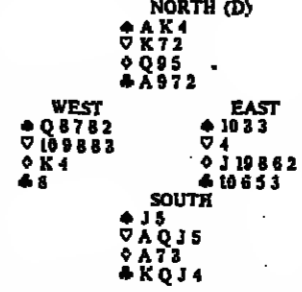
THE Connecticut Double Knockout Team Championship, which began almost a year ago, was completed last July. The winners were Dr. Ed Etkind and David Richheimer, both of Woodbridge, Connecticut. Judy Prescott of Trumbull, Connecticut, and Richard Moss of Westport, Connecticut, the margin of victory in the final was 28-19, almost all provided by the diagrammed deal.

In one room Etkind and Richheimer bid the East-West hands to four hearts, which presented no problems. In the other, as shown, Moss as North emerged from the bushes with a four-spade bid over four hearts. This was doubled, and West made an unfortunate choice of opening lead: the diamond jack.

Prescott as South won with the diamond queen and led a trump. West won with the ace, cashed one high heart and led the club king. South held up her ace for one round, won the next club lead and led a spade to the dummy. The eight of diamonds came next for a deep finesse against the K9, and it did not matter whether or not East covered.

The result would surely have been different with any other lead, for South would not have had a blueprint of the diamond layout. As it was, North-South had some vital red cards. Dummy's heart jack prevented East from gaining the lead to furnish West with a diamond ruff. And if East had held the diamond six instead of the four, he would have had a natural diamond

trick. The Etkind team gained 16 tricks for making a game in both rooms.



Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North 1NT, South 2♠, North 3♥, South 4♥. West led the heart ten.

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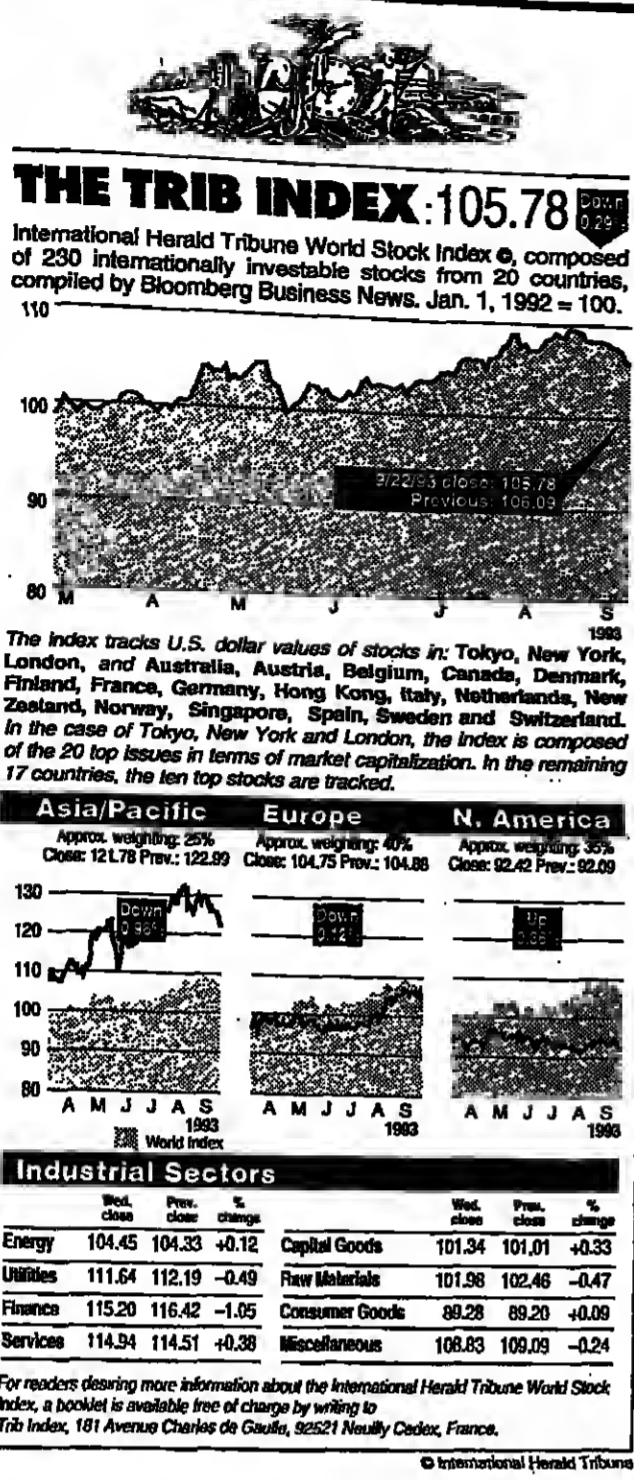
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# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, September 23, 1993



## Iberia To Close Routes, Cut Fleet

**MADRID** — Spain's state airline, Iberia SA, struggling against a tide of debt and losses, plans to close unprofitable routes, reduce its fleet and perhaps close its prestigious hub in Miami, its managing director said Wednesday.

Only 60 percent of Iberia's routes are profitable, said the executive, Juan Saez. Twenty percent are potentially profitable, while a remaining 20 percent are not, he said.

Those unprofitable routes are scattered through Europe and Asia and also include many flights out of the Miami hub, which Iberia uses as a springboard for its extensive network in Latin America.

"The Miami hub is obviously a good idea if you can permit yourself, but in the situation we are in, I don't see how we can afford to keep it," Mr. Saez said. The hub is losing about 1 billion pesetas (\$7.7 million) a year, he said.

Mr. Saez's comments were the first on the airline's new strategy since its former chairman, Miguel Aguiló, resigned Aug. 31. He was replaced by Javier Salas, chairman of the government holding company Instituto Nacional de Industria, which owns Iberia. Mr. Saez, chairman of IBI's shipbuilding division, was appointed managing director of Iberia at the same time.

To help cut the airline's net loss, which by the end of the year is expected to reach 1992 net loss of 34.82 billion pesetas, Iberia will trim unprofitable routes, then prune its fleet to match, Mr. Saez said. Current contracts for new airplanes will not be canceled, he added.

The measures should help Iberia improve on its 1992 operating loss of 12.35 billion pesetas, he said. "I don't necessarily think we'll reach a break-even point, but it matters more to me to see a definite tendency to improve," he said.

## Jakarta Under Scrutiny Labor Practices Threaten Trade Status

**JAKARTA** — When South Korean supervisors at PT Delta Marina, a factory here that makes garments for export to the United States and other countries, ordered punishment the other day for employees who arrived late, a strike resulted.

Asst. Merdeka Sirait, a labor activist, said 50 of the 1,800 workers at the factory had been told to stand for three hours in a hot production room because they had come in 15 minutes late after working several 13-hour shifts, well beyond the legal limit, on previous days.

Critics of the government said the incident was a typical example of the widespread exploitation of workers and suppression of their rights in Indonesia.

Executives at Delta Marina, a joint venture between South Korean and Indonesian investors, could not be reached for comment. But a police spokesman said the government would be asked to deport the three South Koreans if an investigation showed that they had violated the law.

The country, the world's fourth-most-populous, is rapidly industrializing to create jobs for a work force that has 2.3 million entrants each year.

To attract and maintain investment in competition with other low-wage countries in the region — such as China, India and Vietnam — the military-backed government of President Suharto has set the minimum wage at only 3,000 rupiahs (\$1.45) a day in Jakarta and surrounding industrial zones. Elsewhere in Indonesia, the official minimum wage is lower.

But many companies — especially those with management from South Korea, Taiwan or Hong Kong — do not observe even these minimum-wage levels or other labor standards, according to Western officials.

In response to complaints from American labor and human-rights groups, a U.S. government team is in Indonesia this week to investigate working conditions and enforcement of labor regulations.

The report of the team, which will fly back to Washington on Friday, will largely determine whether the administration of President Bill Clinton carries out a threat to withdraw certain trade benefits from Indonesia in February for what it says are violations of workers' rights.

Compliance with such rights is a condition of continued access to the U.S. generalized system of preferences for developing countries. Seventeen other countries, including Malaysia and Thailand, also are being investigated, mainly on labor issues.

In 1992, about \$643 million of Indonesian exports entered the American market duty-free under that system. This represented nearly 15 percent of Indonesian exports to the United States.

The United States is Indonesia's largest market for manufactured goods. Indonesian businessmen fear that a loss of duty-free status under the program on grounds of labor abuses would be a serious setback for the country and might lead to similar losses in the European Community.

Indonesia faced similar U.S. investigations in 1987, 1988 and 1989. On each occasion, Washington concluded that Indonesia was taking steps toward internationally accepted standards of worker rights.

This time, however, with a Democratic president in office, U.S. scrutiny of Indonesia is likely to be tougher, analysts said.

Mr. Clinton's administration, one analyst said, "attaches greater importance to human rights and trade-union issues than the Republicans did."

U.S. concerns about Indonesia center on the difficulty of forming trade unions independent of government control, military involvement in supply and demand, and the lack of a labor law.

**'A poor and overpopulated developing country cannot apply the same standards as in more prosperous nations.'**

Mohammad Sadiq, adviser to the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

pressing legitimate labor activity, low minimum wages and failure to enforce labor standards.

Ahead of a visit by the U.S. officials this week, the Indonesian government said it would increase the number of labor unions by breaking up the sole officially authorized group, the All-Indonesia Workers' Union, into 13 separate unions.

The government also said it would intensify efforts to ensure employers comply with minimum-wage laws and would consider raising minimum wages in 1994.

But Mohammad Sadiq, a former cabinet minister and adviser to the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, cautioned that "a poor and overpopulated developing country cannot apply the same standards as in more prosperous nations."

He added that if Indonesia legislated and enforced minimum wages that were too high, many labor-intensive industries would close, "and more unemployment will be the result."

Some Indonesian exporters say they suspect that with unemployment and competition from Asian imports becoming major political issues in the West, U.S. concerns about labor rights are simply protectionism with a human face.

## Primerica to Pay \$4 Billion for Travelers Buyout

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**NEW YORK** — Primerica Corp., the expansionist parent of the Smith Barney Shearson brokerage, said Wednesday that it was in negotiations to acquire full control of the insurer Travelers Corp. for \$4 billion in stock.

The combined company, with a market capitalization of about \$11.7 billion, would be larger than the biggest U.S. securities firm, Merrill Lynch & Co. It would also be larger than the biggest life insurer, Prudential Insurance Co. The new company would be called The Travelers.

The transaction would represent a milestone for Primerica's chairman, Sanford I. Weill, a former president of American Express Co. who has built his own company into a financial services giant from a modest beginning in the mid-1980s.

Primerica is offering four-fifths of a Primerica share for each of the 106 million or so shares of Travelers it does not already own, representing a 73 percent stake. At Wednesday's closing price of \$47.375 a share for Primerica, the bid values the insurer at \$3.8 billion and its entire equity at about \$5.5 billion.

The Smith Barney parent paid \$722.5 million, or \$19 a share, last year for the other 27 percent of Travelers' shares.

At Wednesday's close, Travelers Corp. stock was up 62.5 cents, at \$36.625, and Primerica shares were up \$1.375.

The proposed takeover comes as merger activity is exploding in the United States. Already this year, more than \$142 billion worth of transactions has been announced.

For Primerica, the talks come less than two months since it completed a \$1 billion purchase of the brokerage and asset management operations of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. from American Express Co. Primerica merged the operations with its Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. unit to create the second-largest U.S. securities firm.

The proposed merger would revive the 1980s concept of "financial supermarkets," which offer individuals investment and insurance products to meet every need.

While several companies, including American Express, found that the strategy failed and are selling financial services units, some analysts give a combined Primerica and Travelers a good chance of success.

"Sandy Weill is a very good manager, clearly," said Robert Branche, an independent analyst in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, who once worked for the Wall Street firm. "He's going to zero in and target those areas that will be best for the company and shareholders."

**Let Rates Fall, IMF Urges Europeans**

**WASHINGTON** — The International Monetary Fund said Wednesday there was room for significant cuts in European interest rates, and it warned European nations against keeping rates too high to try to protect their currencies.

The IMF said that keeping rates too high would delay economic recovery and increase protectionist pressures and might trigger new speculative attacks on currencies.

The IMF also said it expected the European Community economies to grow 1.6 percent in 1994 after contracting 0.2 percent in 1993.

In its semiannual world economic outlook, the IMF said European nations should be prepared to accept a "moderate" depreciation of their currencies against the dollar and yen as they cut interest rates.

The IMF said France and other nations participating in the European Monetary System could take the lead in cutting rates since last month's decision to loosen its exchange-rate grid.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### For Many, Job 'Quality' Matters as Much as Cash

**By Barbara Presley Noble**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — The American workplace may not yet be in a nasty and brutish Hobbesian state of nature, but employees know better than anyone else that it is in a disagreeable and unwelcome state of turbulence. As a result, says a far-reaching survey, employees increasingly have doubts about the value of company loyalty and are putting their own needs and interests above their employers'.

Moreover, employees are often willing to trade traditional compensation carrots like wages and benefits for flexibility and autonomy, job characteristics likely to allow them to balance their lives at work and at home.

The startling implication, especially for employers who have been depending on a work force made tractable by fear: Companies that fail to factor in quality-of-employee-life issues when imposing total quality management or "re-engineering" or any other of the competitiveness-enhancing, productivity-improving schemes now popular may gain little but a view of the receding backs of their best people leaving for friendlier premises.

"Workers care about the quality of their work environment," said Ellen Gansky, director of the National Study of the Changing Workforce, the results of which were released earlier this month by the Families and Work Institute.

The study, which researchers plan to repeat every four years, is the most ambitious effort to learn about employee-employer concerns since the Labor Department's 1977 "Quality of Employment Survey."

The new, privately funded research was done last year with a randomly selected national sample of some 3,400 employed men and women. Among the findings:

- Overall, 42 percent of the workers report that they are at companies undergoing permanent work force reductions. At large companies, more than half the workers are in the midst of downsizing, and 40 percent report cutbacks in the numbers of managers.
- Almost nine of 10 workers live with family members, and nearly half care for dependents, including children, elderly parents or ailing spouses.
- There are no differences between women and men in the tradeoffs they are willing to make for help in caring for their dependents.
- Despite the flood of women into jobs outside the home, their

**Increasingly, workers prize flexibility and autonomy.**

## France Repays German Support in Kind

**By Jacques Neher**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — Germany's support for France earlier this week in its effort to modify the U.S.-EC accord on agriculture had its price, and that price was paid a day later with France backing an effort to protect the incomes of German farmers.

In the end, however, the tab may end up with Europe's taxpayers, who could be billed hundreds of millions of dollars as the result of an appreciating Deutsche mark, triggering increased payments to farmers throughout the Community.

In one of the most transparent exercises in European mutual back-scratching, France lined up Tuesday in a vote to freeze exchange rates for agricultural products until European Community agriculture ministers meet next month in Luxembourg.

Germany had sought the freeze to protect its farmers from the potentially negative effects of the European monetary crisis until the EC Commission offered a new policy for calculating farm payments.

Germany's farm payments problem stemmed from the virtual collapse last August of the Community's exchange-rate mechanism.

Following the extension of the mechanism's trading bands to 15 percent from 2.25 percent and in some cases 6 percent, the German government asked the EC Commission not to revalue the Deutsche mark price for German farmers.

Farm payments are translated into national currencies from a so-called green Ecu, worth about 20 percent more than Europe's basket currency.

Germany wants to continue a system under which EC agricultural prices are adjusted to the lead currency, currently the mark, instead of that currency being revalued.

An official at the commission estimated that with this system in operation, a 1 percent revaluation of the Deutsche mark could result in additional costs to European taxpayers of 300 million Ecu in one year.

The vote Tuesday in Brussels followed a long ministerial meeting on Monday in which Germany agreed, in essence, to France's demand for changes in the Blair House agreement with the United States on reducing subsidized agricultural exports.

A source at the German Agriculture Ministry acknowledged that an informal understanding had been reached so that each country would permit the other the opportunity to protect its vital interests.

"We never made it a condition," said the source. "It was more that we had a problem and they had a problem. It was a give and take."

The source said it was in Germany's interest, as well, to prevent France from blocking the Uruguay Round of trade talks from meeting the mid-December deadline set by the United States.

"We had to give our French partner a chance to accept Blair House in the interest of saving GATT," said the source, referring to the embattled round of world trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.

## Esquire Chooses Editor of New York Magazine

**By Howard Kurtz**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Esquire magazine has dumped its editor, Terry McDonnell, and replaced him with Edward Kosser, the longtime editor of New York magazine.

Mr. McDonnell's dismissal on Tuesday came amid a steep drop in advertising, declining newsstand sales and an identity crisis as Esquire lurches toward its 60th anniversary next month. Staffers said Mr. McDonnell's widely rumored departure came as little surprise in light of the magazine's increasingly slim appearance, especially compared with such fat rivals as GQ.

Mr. Kosser said Tuesday that Esquire "has a chance to be a very good and compelling magazine."

Magazines that have been around for a while have to find their voice and adapt to new times. The ones that don't adapt successfully don't survive. The subjects have to be right. The writers have to be right. The covers have to be interesting."

Mr. Kosser, 55, added he was changing jobs because "I realized I'd edited 675 issues of New York magazine in 13½ years. I just thought it would be fun." He was editor of New York magazine from 1975 to 1979.

Mr. McDonnell, who did not return calls Tuesday, has run Esquire since 1990.

Kurt Andersen, an editor at large at Time magazine who writes on cultural issues, said Esquire had been "highly uneven" under Mr. McDonnell, "but that's better than the predictable homogeneity of most magazines. There have been some great pieces, but overall a lack of clarity about his vision of what the thing should be that probably made it hard for them to sell ads."

Hearst Corp., which bought Esquire in 1987, said Mr. McDonnell would become editor of Sports Illustrated, another of its publications. Mr. McDonnell came to Esquire from Smart, a magazine he founded in 1981, and is a former top editor at Rolling Stone and Newsweek.

Mr. McDonnell, 48, cultivated a cowboy image. "He likes to think of himself as this rugged Montana guy, and he walks into this magazine with a lot of Jewish humor and he doesn't get it and they don't get him," a former Esquire staffer said.

## U.S. Moves to Ease Cold War Sales Bans

**By Anthony Ramirez**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Four years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Western nations are still tightly restricting sales of sophisticated telephone and computer equipment to Russia, China and Eastern Europe, even though much of this equipment has little or no military use.

The restrictions are enabling countries such as Israel and Taiwan to gain a competitive advantage.

The U.S. government now wants to revise the rules to allow more sales of such high-technology equipment. The stakes are enormous. In telecommunications alone, for example, China is planning to spend \$30 billion and Russia as much as \$15 billion to build national networks that deliver basic telephone service.

But even as Congress and President Bill Clinton try to make sure that American companies can compete for this business, the government also wants to continue to restrict sales of military equipment to countries such as Iraq and to ensure that intelligence agencies can still conduct electronic surveillance. Some security agencies have said that advanced digital lines are difficult to wiretap.

Congress is considering changes to the Export Administration Act that would address these conflicting goals.

At issue is the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom. Founded in 1949 and based in Paris, the 17-nation organization is largely self-policing, but the United States has played a leading role in it.

The major makers of telecommunications and computer equipment are largely based in North America and Europe and thus under the jurisdiction of Cocom.

Cocom rules ban the sale to China of fiber-optic lines, which can carry more than 7,800 telephone conversations a second, or more than 565 megabits of digital information a second. Yet China already has small government facilities to build the necessary lines and switching equipment.

Israel sells more advanced gear than that restricted by Cocom, rated at 623 megabits a second. And Taiwan can sell sophisticated computers and other equipment.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	CS	Peseta
Australian	1.08	0.74	1.12	1.22	1.14	1.25	1.29	1.25	1.28	1.68
Canada	0.71	0.51	0.68	0.73	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.91
France	6.55	4.75	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	8.15
Germany	1.63	1.18	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	2.01
Italy	1.36	0.98	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.68
Japan	103.51	75.14	103.51	103.51	103.51	103.51	103.51	103.51	103.51	128.77
Spain	166.38	121.23	166.38	166.38	166.38	166.38	166.38	166.38	166.38	207.66
Switzerland	1.48	1.08	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.84
Taiwan	162.25	118.27	162.25	162.25	162.25	162.25	162.25	162.25	162.25	202.81
Turkey	1.39	1.00	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.72
U.K.	0.71	0.51	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.88
U.S.	1.00	0.72	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
West Germany	1.63	1.18	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	2.01

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year	6 year
London	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Frankfurt	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Paris	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Zurich	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Brussels	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Amsterdam	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Madrid	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Stockholm	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Oslo	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Copenhagen	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Lisbon	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Geneva	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Vienna	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Warsaw	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Bombay	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
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Delhi	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Colombo	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Singapore	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Bangkok	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Manila	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
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Tokyo	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Hong Kong	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
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Yantai	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Qingdao	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Jinan	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Nanjing	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Shenzhen	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Guangzhou	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Shanghai	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Enjoy Calm After Russian Storm

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks snapped back Wednesday from a two-day plunge as calm returned to Russia and long-term interest rates declined.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9.78, at 5,547.02. On Tuesday, the average lost 38.56.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index soared 3.25 to 456.30, more than recouping Tuesday's 2.1-point decline. The Nasdaq Composite index, which slumped 6.66 points on Tuesday, rallied 11.96, to 745.52, paced by gains in Intel and Oracle.

Oracle leapt 3% to 58 1/2 after the company reported first-quarter earnings more than tripled. Oracle's earnings lifted stocks of other database software companies.

Investors are "drifting into smaller names because people think there's more growth there," said David Schulman, chief strategist at Salomon Brothers Inc.

"People are worried about earnings disappointments in bigger names" in the aftermath of warnings about lower-than-expected earnings from Westinghouse Electric Corp., Eastman Kodak Co. and Nike Inc., he said.

"What's happening in Russia is going to have an impact, but interest rates and corporate earnings are the bigger concern," said Ken Ducey, head trader at BT Brokersage.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year bond dropped 4 basis points to 6.09 percent.

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Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks including IBM, Microsoft, and Intel.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Active stocks including Intel, Microsoft, and Oracle.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary stocks including IBM, Microsoft, and Intel.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Diary stocks including Intel, Microsoft, and Oracle.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary stocks including Intel, Microsoft, and Oracle.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing Open, High, Low, Last, and Chg. for various indices.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing High, Low, Close, and Chg. for various indices.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing High, Low, Close, and Chg. for various indices.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' showing High, Low, Close, and Chg. for various indices.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing High, Low, Close, and Chg.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing High, Low, Close, and Chg.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ sales figures.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing Buy and Sell volumes.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing various option contracts.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing various stock prices.

Table titled 'AMEX Diary' showing various stock prices.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing various stock prices.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various futures contracts.

Table titled 'Food' showing various food futures contracts.

Table titled 'Metals' showing various metal futures contracts.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing various stock index futures.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' showing various commodity prices.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing various dividend payments.

Table titled 'Financial' showing various financial futures.

Table titled '3-MONTH STERLING (LIPFEE)' showing interest rates.

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Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing various futures contracts.

Table titled 'Grains' showing various grain futures contracts.

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Busch Restructuring to Cost 1,200 Jobs and \$565 Million

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Bloomberg) — Anheuser-Busch Cos. said Wednesday it would take a pre-tax charge of \$565 million in the third quarter to cover a restructuring aimed at cutting costs and boosting competitiveness.

The world's largest brewer plans to cut its white-collar work force by about 10 percent, or 1,200 jobs, by the end of 1994; freeze wages for all salaried employees during 1994; accelerate brewer modernization programs; reorganize food operations; and write down certain assets and investments. The restructuring is expected to result in savings of more than \$100 million beginning in 1994, with total savings expected to reach \$400 million a year by 1997.

In addition to cutting costs, Anheuser-Busch said it would step up marketing efforts behind its premium brands such as Budweiser. The company said it would increase its marketing and advertising budget in 1994 to support marketing efforts begun in May of this year.

AT&T Asks End to 'Dominant' Status

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has urged the government to allow it to compete for long-distance customers on the same terms as its competitors do within and outside the United States.

The company said that the Federal Communications Commission should end the designation of AT&T as a "dominant carrier" that requires it to notify the government in advance of deploying new services.

Latin America Channel for Discovery

MEXICO CITY (Reuters) — Grupo Televisa SA de CV and Discovery Communications Inc. have agreed to form a joint venture to provide a Spanish-language version of the Discovery Channel to cable homes in Latin America, beginning Feb. 1.

Kaufman & Broad Profits Up 95%

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Kaufman & Broad Home Corp., citing growth in its California home-building operations, reported Wednesday earnings of \$11.5 million, or 26 cents a share, for its third quarter ended Aug. 31, up 94.9 percent from earnings of \$5.9 million, or 16 cents a share, in the like period of 1992.

For the Record

Harris, a unit of Promos Cos., and the Prach Creek Indians have agreed to build and operate a \$60 million casino on tribal land just outside Montgomery, Alabama, the company said.

80,000 Protest Ruhr Job Cuts

BONN — Thousands of workers walked off their jobs and rallied throughout the Ruhr Valley on Wednesday to protest planned job cuts at Ruhrkohle AG, Germany's largest hard-coal producer.

World Stock Markets

Large table showing stock market data for various international markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Zurich, and Tokyo.

Vertical sidebar on the right edge of the page containing various advertisements and logos, including 'computer', 'ASDAQ', and 'U.S./AT THE CLOSE'.







Page 14

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Last Chg, 12 Month High Low Last Chg, 12 Month High Low Last Chg, 12 Month High Low Last Chg. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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Advertisement for TAG Heuer featuring a black and white photo of a man's face and a TAG Heuer watch. Text includes 'DON'T CRACK UNDER PRESSURE' and 'TAG Heuer SWISS MADE SINCE 1838'.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune (IHT) subscription. Title: 'Yeltsin's big gamble EC - US trade confrontation China's Olympic bid The fragile Mideast peace Partition negotiations for Bosnia'. Includes a coupon for subscription rates and contact information.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Sale, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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WORK: Increasingly, a Willingness to Trade Wages for Job 'Quality'

Continued from Page 9... advancement for white men as higher than do white men... of the job, usually to the detriment of the family and the worker... This last observation surprised some work-family specialists...

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Sale, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker, and other details. Includes sub-sections like 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT FUNDS'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Braves and Phillies Drop Magic Numbers Under 10

The Associated Press

Those so-called "magic numbers" — the combinations of victories and losses that add up to clinching a pennant — can't be taken too seriously until they are below 10. Well, it's time to get serious in both divisions of the National League.

The Philadelphia Phillies, who haven't won the East Division since 1983, cut their magic number to seven with a victory over the Florida Marlins on Tuesday night while the Montreal Expos were being blown out of the picture, 18-5, by the Atlanta Braves.

The Braves, the league champions the past two seasons, reduced their magic number in the West to nine with the Houston Astros' victory over the San Francisco Giants.

The Braves are 3½ in front of the Giants; the Phillies have a 5½-game lead on the Expos.

What makes the pennant chase

more interesting is that the Braves and Phillies play this weekend in Philadelphia. It sets up the possibility that both could clinch on the same night at the same place.

The Braves came up big in the matchup of the NL's two hottest teams. The Expos led, 3-1, after three innings, but the Braves snapped back with a seven-run fourth and added six runs in the fifth as Fred McGriff and Terry Pendleton between them got five hits, three homers and nine RBIs in the two innings.

That was enough to let John Smoltz, cruise as Atlanta won for the 32d time in 39 games, while the Expos lost for just the 4th time in 23 games.

"We could've gotten beat 1-0 and still lost a game to the leaders," Montreal manager Felipe Alou

said. "This is not a game that will lose the season for us. But it's not nice to get pounded like that."

The Expos still have two more games against the Braves.

"Just because they scored 18 runs doesn't mean we lost two games," said Montreal's third baseman, Mike Lansing. "In a way, it's better this way than letting them come from behind and beating us in the ninth inning, like they've been doing to other teams."

Technically, this was a come-from-behind victory.

They scored three runs in the first inning, and I thought it was going to be a tough night for us," said McGriff, whose grand slam in the sixth was his fifth in the majors and his 35th homer this season.

The Braves had 16 hits and tied the club record for runs. Pendleton hit two homers, the first a three-run shot that made it 4-3.

Astros 6, Giants 0: Mark Portugal pitched a three-hitter in Houston, tied a team record with his 10th straight victory and improved his career mark against San Francisco to 11-3.

The Astros scored three runs in the third against Salomon Torres to make it 4-0.

"I'm sure they are second-guessing some of the things that they did," said Portugal, referring to reports that the Giants had been thinking of trading for him as the pennant race wore on.

"I wish we would have gotten him when we had an opportunity to," said Barry Bonds, who went 0-for-4. "He would have been a big help with us on this side of the diamond."

Phillies 5, Marlins 3: Lenny Dykstra's two-run homer in the seventh rallied Philadelphia, which was playing at home.

The Phillies trailed, 3-2, when Kevin Stocker walked to open the seventh and scored from first when relief pitcher Rick Rodriguez fielded pinch-hitter Ruben Amaro's sacrifice bunt but hit Amaro with his throw. Dykstra followed with his 19th homer.

John Kruk, who had been in a 9-for-49 slump, had three hits for the second straight game and drove in two runs.

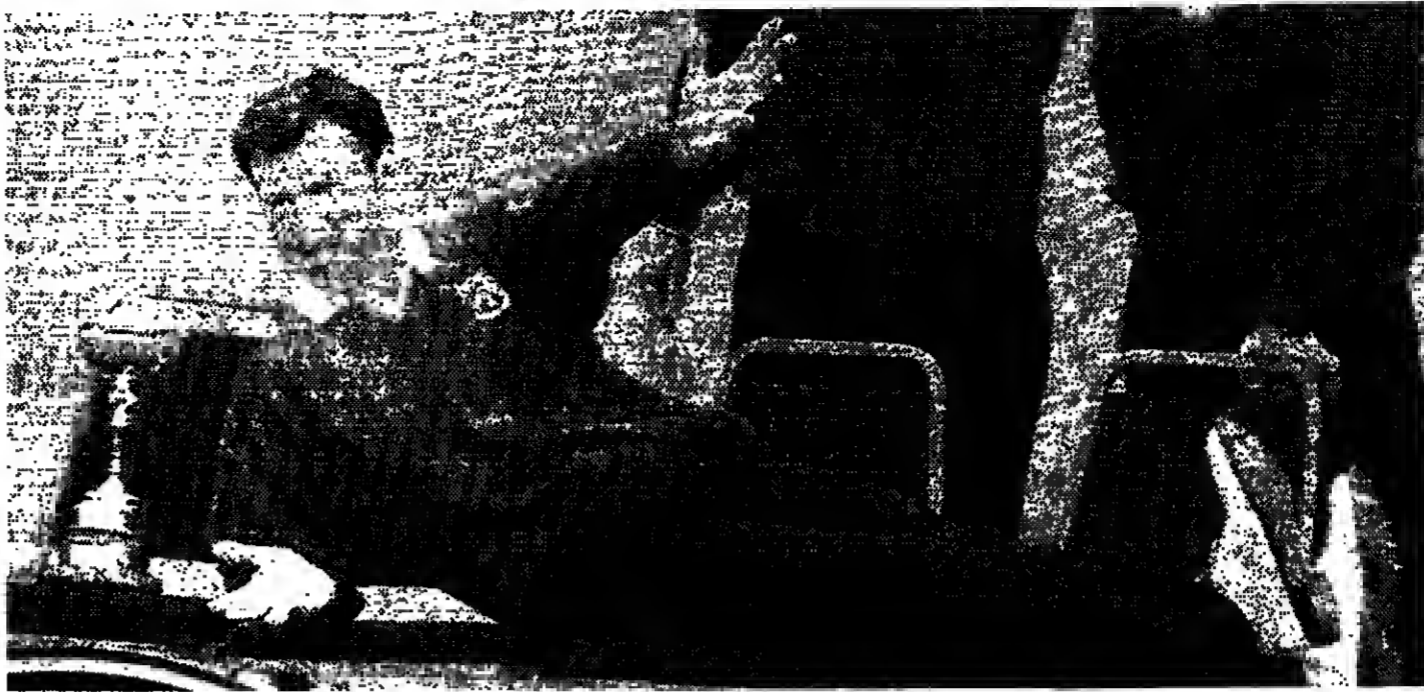
Dodgers 5, Reds 3: Jody Reed drove in one run in the 11th with a sacrifice fly and Brett Butler doubled in the final run for visiting Los Angeles as Cincinnati lost its 11th in a row after tying in the bottom of the ninth. The Reds matched their longest losing streak in 27 years.

Mets 4, Pirates 3: Dave Gallagher drove in three runs with a homer and a double as New York ended an 11-game losing streak in Pittsburgh.

Cubs 13, Cardinals 3: Chicago's first seven batters scored, and the rest of the runs came in a six-run sixth against visiting St. Louis. Rick Williams and Mark Grace each had three RBIs for the Cubs, who had 16 hits.

Rockies 15, Padres 4: Andres Galarraga had four hits and Jayclark Clark drove in three runs against San Diego as Colorado, playing at home, ensured itself of not losing 100 games in its first season.

The Rockies' 63d victory also put them within one of Houston's record for NL expansion teams, set in 1962.



Nick Faldo, posing Wednesday with the Ryder Cup at the Belfry course near Birmingham, laid on a what-me-worry? pose for the photographers.

## Intimidation Is (or Isn't) the Name of the Game

By Leonard Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England — For months, Gentleman Tom Watson has been telling anyone who listened that he despised "the war by the shores mentality" of the 1991 Ryder Cup matches in the United States. He also wants no part of any campaign to make the '93 event here at the Belfry a second "Battle of Britain."

"To accelerate it to the level of war is not in the spirit of the event," the U.S. team's captain said Wednesday. "It is intended to be a very hard fought competition between two teams. You have a victory dinner when it's over, sit down together, toast the winning team and say, 'We'll get you next time.'"

And yet, Watson the realist, knows that botched shots or missed putts by the Americans will be wildly cheered by the pro-European galleries when the matches begin Friday, just as partisan whoops jeered the Europeans two years ago.

But both Watson and Europe's captain, Bernhard Gallacher, are hoping their teams can play intensely during the matches. And

that is definitely one of the components for both captains in picking the pairs for the two days of alternate stroke and best-ball play Friday and Saturday.

It's almost certain that Watson, for example, will pair all of his four rookies — Davis Love III, Jim Gallagher, Lee Janzen and John Cook — with what he described as "grizzled veterans" like Tom Kite, Lanny Wadkins or Raymond Floyd. That sort of pairing with Floyd and Fred Couples in 1991 clearly had a calming effect on Couples and eventually led to two victories in their three matches.

Both captains must weigh other factors: a player's form coming into the event, whether partners are personally compatible (not to mention their wives) and have complimentary skills.

Pairing a long-ball hitter like Fred Couples with a great chipper and putter like Floyd is an easy decision for Watson. A pairing of big-hitter Love with the short-game skills of Kite also makes sense, as does a possible all-intensity team of Paul Azinger and Wadkins. Corey Pavin, the shortest

on the team, likely will have a big bopper, perhaps Payne Stewart, Jim Gallagher or John Cook, with him for alternate stroke play.

The Europeans, meanwhile, seem hardly cowed by the Americans.

"When I first made the team" in 1981, "the U.S. side was very intimidating," said Scotland's Sam Torrance, playing in his seventh Ryder Cup. "They had Nicklaus and Trevino. This time they don't have a Nicklaus, a Trevino, a Watson, a player that scares you. We're not scared of them. They don't have a dominant player."

Instead, it's been the Americans who have been talking about the intimidation factor of England's Nick Faldo, the top-ranked in the world with five major championships.

"When you play with Faldo, it can be a little intimidating," said Love. "He doesn't say anything to you. Usually, you can talk to a guy. With Nick, you can't find out what he's like or get in a conversation because he's concentrating so hard."

"He's not out to mess you up, he's just doing his own thing. He's so focused he doesn't have time for chit-chat and that can be nerve-racking."

Said Couples, "I think Nick is intimidating simply because he hits the ball so darned well. No one actually intimidates me. But for Nick Faldo, there's no course that can beat him, whether it's the U.S. Open or an easy course. Nothing fazes him. It's fun to watch him. If I played him on Sunday, I'd love it because it will show how I can play."

Faldo was asked if he felt he intimidated any of the Americans.

"Intimidation is the word of the week, is it?" he said. "I don't believe anything I read. I doubt it very much. Big Jack [Nicklaus] was always the hard one, Nicklaus and Palmer, they were intimidating."

Gallacher confirmed that Bernhard Langer will play for the European team, despite a sore neck that has kept him out of action the last three weeks. Gallacher informed the alternate, Ronan Rafferty, Wednesday morning that his services would not be needed.

The final team pairings for best ball and alternate shot matches will be announced Thursday afternoon. Faldo will definitely play with Scotland's Colin Montgomerie.

## Jays Have Largest Lead This Season

The Associated Press

Just a few days ago, everybody was talking about how close the race was in the American League East.

Now, the Toronto Blue Jays lead the division by five games, which is the largest lead any team has had in the division all season.

The Blue Jays won their ninth in a row Tuesday night in Toronto as Todd Stottlemyre pitched a three-hitter in a 5-0 shutout of the Boston Red Sox. The second-place New York Yankees lost to Minnesota

The Twins, losers of eight of 11 games, were coming off a three-game sweep by Toronto at the Metrodome.

Orioles 7, Indians 6: Baltimore rallied for two runs in the top of the ninth in Cleveland.

The Indians went ahead, 6-5, in the eighth on Kenny Lofton's single and a sacrifice fly by Candy Maldonado. But with Orioles on first and second and none out on a half-inning later, Chris Hoiles bunted. Pitcher Jerry Dipoto threw to third for one out, but defensive replacement Alvaro Espinoza threw wildly past first in trying for the double play. Cal Ripken scored. Hoiles went to third, and David Segui followed with a single that went in and out of the glove of a charging Albert Belle.

Angets & White Sox 0: John Farrell and Steve Frier allowed only seven hits while Chili Davis, Chad Curtis and J.T. Snow each drove in two runs as California, playing at home, handed Chicago its 14th shutout.

The Florida Marlins are the only other team to be shut out that many times.

Mariners 8, Rangers 0: Randy Johnson struck out 11 in Seattle, moved within 12 strikeouts of becoming the eighth pitcher in American League history to reach 300, and kept Texas from 4½ games behind Chicago in the West.

Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 42d home run, moving within two of major league leader Juan Gonzalez.

Athletics 9, Royals 6: Ruben Sierra had three hits and three RBIs. Scott Hemond singled four times and scored three runs as Oakland beat visiting Kansas City.

The Royals have lost three straight and six of their last eight to drop out of contention in the AL West.

Brewers 7, Tigers 4: John Jaha homered, on the first pitch in the eighth, broke a tie after Milwaukee rallied from a 4-1 deficit in Detroit.

### AL ROUNDUP

While the third-place Baltimore Orioles rallied to down Cleveland and remained 5½ games out.

If the Blue Jays can keep up their series this weekend against New York and their four games in Baltimore next weekend might not even matter.

"Championship teams have a way of turning it on when it comes down to crunch time," said Stottlemyre, whose spot in the starting rotation was solidified earlier Tuesday when the Jays announced that Jack Morris is out for the year with a damaged elbow ligament.

Stottlemyre struck out a career-high 10 in winning his third straight start.

Roger Clemens (11-14) took the loss for Boston, ensuring that he will not post a winning record for the first time in his major-league career.

Toronto got an RBI double from Joe Carter, an RBI triple from Tony Fernandez and a run-scoring ground out from Pat Borders. Two other runs scored on catcher Tony Peña's throwing error.

Twins 5, Yankees 4: Light-hitting Pedro Munoz homered twice in New York and drove in all Minnesota's runs against Jim Abbott, who has given up 14 runs and 25 hits in 15½ innings since pitching a no-hitter against Cleveland on Sept. 4.

### NL ROUNDUP

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What makes the pennant chase

### SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	57	40	.588	0
New York	42	54	.438	15
Baltimore	42	54	.438	15
Cleveland	37	61	.379	20
Chicago	33	67	.333	24
Minnesota	28	74	.277	29
West Division				
Chicago	45	56	.447	0
Texas	31	70	.309	14
Seattle	27	74	.267	18
San Diego	27	74	.267	18
California	26	75	.258	19
Atlanta	23	78	.228	22
Oakland	23	78	.228	22

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	42	50	.457	0
Montreal	36	57	.388	6
St. Louis	36	57	.388	6
Cincinnati	32	61	.343	10
Pittsburgh	27	66	.291	15
New York	23	70	.247	19
West Division				
Atlanta	47	54	.465	0
San Francisco	37	64	.367	10
Houston	37	64	.367	10
Los Angeles	37	64	.367	10
Cincinnati	32	61	.343	15
San Diego	29	64	.312	18
Oakland	23	70	.247	24

Tuesday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	0	0	0.000	0
Toronto	0	0	0.000	0
Clemens	0	0	0.000	0
Quinn	0	0	0.000	0
Harris	0	0	0.000	0
Taylor	0	0	0.000	0

Japanese Leagues

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	44	26	.623	0
Chunichi	41	29	.586	3
Hanshin	38	32	.543	6
Yomiuri	33	37	.472	11
Yokohama	29	41	.414	15
Hiroshima	26	44	.367	18

NHL Preseason

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Washington	2	0	0	1.000	0
Chicago	2	0	0	1.000	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	.500	0
Washington	1	0	0	.500	0
Los Angeles	1	0	0	.500	0
Tampa Bay	1	0	0	.500	0
Calgary	1	0	0	.500	0

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



### CALVIN AND HOBBES



### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Underneath these four jumbles are letters to be used to form words. Write the words in the spaces provided.

ORNUF  
NISOB  
TOLBEG  
OKOCIE

Print answer here.

**BEETLE BAILEY**

COME ON DOWN, COOKIE! BEETLE IS SORRY HE SAID YOUR FOOD MADE HIM SICK

I WANT HIM TO APOLOGIZE IN PERSON

HE WILL AS SOON AS HE GETS OUT OF THE INFIRMARY

**DOONESBURY**

PRESIDENT KING, WE REPRESENT THE MULTI-RACIAL, BICULTURAL STUDENT ALLIANCE.

DON'T TELL ME YOU'RE BANNED TOGETHER TO PROTEST THE STUDENT'S SEPARATION.

WE THANK YOUR NEW POLICY TO RESEGREGATE THIS CAMPUS IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

MEASUREMENTS: 4'11" TALL, 110 POUNDS.

WE HATE TO DRINK UP A LIST OF 20 DE-MANDS.

INCREDIBLE. I FEEL LIKE I'M BACK IN THE 60'S.

THEY'RE ON DISK.

NO! I DON'T.

**GARFIELD**

GIMME CHOCOLATE!

THIS ISN'T LIKE JON.

NO, WAIT! VANILLA! NO PEACH! ... STRAWBERRY!

YOU DECIDE! NO, I'LL DECIDE! NO, YOU DECIDE!

THAT'S LIKE JON.

To our readers in Vienna and in Salzburg

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هكذا من الأمل



# SPORTS SOCCER

## Marseille Stripped of Title, Bernès and 3 Players Suspended

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French soccer federation stripped Olympique Marseille of its 1993 league title, barred its former general manager and suspended three of the players involved in the bribery case that has both enthralled and haunted the country this summer.

"The league title for the 1992-1993 season is suspended," said the federation's president, Jean-François Faucher, "and the club is suspended from the league for the duration of this affair which has seriously harmed the morality of our sport."

FIFA, the sport's governing body, had threatened to suspend France from international competition unless the federation acted

by Thursday to end the saga in which three Valenciennes players have said they were offered money by Marseille to throw a league match in May.

In Zurich, FIFA welcomed the federation's action and said the suspensions would be applied worldwide.

"FIFA feels that these decisions have preserved the credibility of French football as a whole and have thus settled a matter which was of great concern to the world of football," a FIFA statement said.

It added that "FIFA will consult with the European Football Union during the next week about any

possible further measures to be taken against the Marseille club."

UEFA had earlier this month banned reigning champion Marseille from this season's European Cup.

The French federation indefinitely suspended Jean-Pierre Bernès, who resigned as Marseille's general manager in July. It also suspended Marseille player Jean-Jacques Eydelie and two Valenciennes players, Christophe Robert and the Argentine international Jorge Burruchaga.

The federation said all the sanctions were provisional, and that it reserved the right to announce further sanctions "as the issue evolves

and notably as a result of judiciary action."

The federation took no action against Bernard Tapie, the Marseille team's owner.

But the flamboyant businessman, who was a minister in the former Socialist government, has been dragged into the judicial investigation by accusations that he tried to bribe the former Valenciennes coach, Boro Primorac, to take the blame for fixing the match.

No sanctions were imposed against the Valenciennes player Jacques Glassmann, who first made the bribery allegations against Marseille and said he had refused the offer.

Eydelie, Burruchaga and Robert

have all admitted their involvement. Bernès has consistently denied offering a bribe.

The Valenciennes players said Bernès offered them the bribe, with Eydelie acting as a middle man, before the league match May 20. Marseille won it, 1-0, then won the Champions' Cup six days later by beating AC Milan by the same score.

The federation decided Wednesday that both Valenciennes and Marseille lost the league match. Valenciennes has since been relegated from the first to the second division.

The federation said a decision would be made later on whether

Marseille would be allowed to take part in this season's French Cup.

After Marseille's ouster from the lucrative Champions' Cup, Olympique officials said they hoped to be allowed to still compete in the Intercontinental Cup and the Super Cup this year to help rescue the team financially.

But FIFA's secretary general, Sepp Blatter, said Wednesday that "I don't see how FIFA can now allow OM to play an international match like the Intercontinental Cup," which pits Europe's champion against South America's.

UEFA, he said, would certainly follow suit and keep Olympique out of the Super Cup, which would have matched Marseille against the

Cup Winners' Cup champion, Parma.

"In fact it's difficult, if not impossible, to see how Olympique Marseille from now can play a match outside France, even a friendly," Blatter said.

Jean-Louis Leveau, vice president of the Marseille team, said the fact that the sanctions were imposed pending a court decision was "a positive thing," that was relieved that no action was taken against Marseille's current league campaign. The federation has the power to deduct points or even relegate Olympique to the second division.

"It gives us the chance to win another league title, as a victory on the pitch would be the best re-

sponse possible in this affair," Leveau said.

Faucher-Faucher, the federation's president, said Bernès would be returning to a hospital in the coming days for further treatment. Still Tapie's night-habit man at the club at the time, Bernès spent about a week in a hospital being treated for depression after the allegations first surfaced.

Tuesday, after being interviewed at the federation's headquarters in Paris, he burst into tears and said, "Suicide is the only thing left for me to prove I was never implicated in this affair."

He added, "My life is ruined."

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

### SIDELINES

#### Gretzky Gets \$25.5 Million Contract

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Wayne Gretzky has agreed to sign a new three-year, \$25.5 million contract with the Los Angeles Kings that will make him the highest-paid athlete in North America.

Gretzky, 32, the all-time leading scorer in the NHL, will earn \$8.5 million per season, according to the Kings' owner, Bruce McNall. That is more than double his current \$3 million annual salary.

It also tops the \$7.2 million yearly salary being paid the San Francisco Giants' outfielder, Barry Bonds. Until now, Bonds's six-year, \$43 million contract was considered the highest in North American sports.

#### NBA and Turner Expand Telecasts

NEW YORK (AP) — The NBA and Turner Broadcasting have announced a four-year extension of their television contract that will bring a game of the week to TBS and assure that every playoff game will be on some national TV network.

Turner will pay \$350 million for the four years, beginning in the 1994-95 season; that is an increase of about 25 percent over the fees paid the past four years.

TNT will broadcast about 45 regular-season games, down from the present 50. TBS also will televise a Thursday night in each of the 25 weeks of the season, while moving its Atlanta Hawks games to the Turner-owned regional sports network, Sports South, or other local independent stations. TNT will continue to do about 35 playoff games, and TBS also will do about 10.

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#### For the Record

Elery Hanley, the British rugby team's most successful captain, announced his retirement from the international game at age 32. He was captain a record 19 times, with 13 victories. (AP)

#### Quotable

Ian Wooldridge, a London Daily Mail columnist, on the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadow, New York: "There may be more horrific venues to stage Open tennis championships, but outside the Khyber Pass and Death Valley, California, they do not readily come to mind."



Julio Salinas drove a shot by Albania's goalkeeper, Foto Strakosha, for his third goal during Spain's 5-1 Group 3 triumph in Tirana.

## Spain and Italy Win, Norway Closes In On World Cup Slot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A hat-trick by Barcelona striker Julio Salinas helped Spain sink Albania, 5-1, Wednesday in Tirana and keep alive its hopes of qualifying for the 1994 World Cup finals.

Spain went into the match trailing Ireland by four points and Denmark by three in Group Three and desperately needed a victory to retain a chance of getting to the United States next year.

But Spain does have a superior goal differential to Ireland and Denmark, which it plays in its remaining matches.

Salinas began the trouncing in the fourth minute when, despite being surrounded by four Albanian defenders in the goal area, he managed to slip the ball beneath the diving body of goalkeeper Foto Strakosha.

Defender Antonio Muñoz made it 2-0 in the 18th minute with a low shot from some 14 meters out, seconds after a header by Salinas rebounded off the crossbar.

Salinas had better luck 12 minutes later when Muñoz lobbed a cross into the goal mouth and the Barcelona forward headed it home to make it 3-0.

The 40th minute saw the home side's determination pay off when Kushita took down a long pass from the back and, from 25 meters, lobbed the ball in to make it 3-1.

But Salinas dealt a punishing blow in the 58th minute when he broke free down the center and neatly pushed the ball past goalie Strakosha for his hat-trick.

Ten minutes later, defender José Luis Pérez Carriero, playing his second international match, made it 5-1 when he headed a high bouncing ball home.

Albania, last in the group, was without two top players.

Italy 3, Estonia 0: Juventus forward Roberto Baggio capped a fine performance with a brace of goals in Tallinn as Italy boosted its chances of reaching the finals.

Baggio netted a first-half penalty shot, then drove home a neat half-volley 17 minutes from the end for his 19th goal in just 20 international. Substitute Roberto Mancini scored in the 59th minute after more good work by Baggio.

The victory put three-time World Cup winner Italy into second place in Group 1. The Italians have 12 points from eight matches, one point behind Switzerland, while Portugal has 10 points but a match in hand on the top two.

Italy will be guaranteed a place in the finals in the United States if it wins its last two matches, at home to Scotland and Portugal.

Norway 1, Poland 0: Jonstein Flo scored eight minutes into the second half in Oslo, and Norway virtually clinched a berth in the World Cup finals.

The victory gave Norway 14 points atop the Group Two standings and a three-point lead over England and the Netherlands. The top three teams have two games left each and the unbeaten Norwegian now have an excellent chance of making it to the finals after failing to qualify in straight times.

After a first half with Norwegian tensions running high, Flo struck in the 56th minute from close range after a pass from Roger Nilsen and a header into the goal area from Henning Berg. Erik Thorstvedt, who earned his fifth straight shut-out for Norway, including four World Cup qualifiers, was sent off by the referee late in the second half.

Norway made its only start in the World Cup finals in 1938.

Netherlands 7, San Marino 0: The Netherlands' trouncing of San Marino in Bologna moved the Dutch team into a tie with England in second place of Group Two.

The Netherlands scored three goals in the first half and added four in the second. John Bosman was the leading scorer with three goals.

The amateur team from the tiny independent republic in central Italy remained last in the group with a record of one tie and eight losses, and one point.

Rade Oganovic, who coached Cameroon to the 1982 World Cup finals, has been hired to coach the Chinese Olympic team for at least two years, press reports in Beijing said Wednesday.

The reports said Foshan Ceramic Group Ltd. would pay Oganovic 600,000 yuan about \$100,000 for the first year.

The national team failed in its two attempts to qualify for the World Cup and the Olympic team just missed making it to the 1992 Games.

Oganovic, who played for Yugoslavia in the 1958 World Cup, will be concentrating on the 19th and place in Group 1. The Italians have 12 points from eight matches, one point behind Switzerland, while Portugal has 10 points but a match in hand on the top two.

## Samaranch Is Re-Elected For a Third 4-Year Term

Reuters

MONTE CARLO — Juan Antonio Samaranch, who became president of the IOC in 1980, was re-elected Wednesday to a third four-year term.

Samaranch, 73, ran unopposed after announcing at last year's Olympics in his home town of Barcelona that he would stand for a further term.

The IOC's director general, François Carrard, said Samaranch had been re-elected by acclamation by the other 89 members attending the IOC's session in Monte Carlo.

Samaranch's new term will expire in 1997 and the members agreed to the former diplomat's request that the 1997 session be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, headquarters of the IOC and a city with which he has close ties.

Carrard said Marc Hodler of Switzerland, president of the International Ski Federation, had been elected IOC vice president to replace the outgoing He Zhenliang of China.

Anita DeFranz, who replaced fellow American Robert Helmiack on the executive board when Helmiack resigned in 1991 over allegations of ethical misconduct, was re-elected to the board for a further four years.

Keba Mbaye of Senegal was brought on to the board for a one-year term.

Carrard said Hodler, DeFranz and Mbaye had been elected unopposed.

## GAMES: Olympic Vote Has Become a Plebiscite on China's Future Role

Continued from Page 1

organized by the Chinese government concerned the Committee more than talk of political prisoners.

"What about the events this morning?" Mr. Scott said, alluding to the dissolution of the Russian parliament on Tuesday. "I can tell you, the East Europeans are talking about nothing else right now."

It is difficult to gauge how news strikes the Committee members. The apparent collapse of Sydney's bid in the last month, after being seen as the favorite for more than a year, has been linked in part to a resolution by the U.S. House of Representatives denouncing Beijing's effort. Rather than buckle under to a U.S. government blamed for beginning the Olympic boycotts of 1980 and 1984, several voters reportedly are supporting Beijing to spite the Americans for interfering.

But will such convictions remain strong throughout the voting? Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation and a Committee voter, has been quoted as predicting that China will win with 48 votes on the first ballot.

Who can be certain? While myriad voices shout at them, the voters have moved among the hotels this week sheltered by limousines, protected by the police. Representatives from every bidding city have been lurking in hotel lobbies to meet the members during breaks in their meetings.

"It's mostly cocktail talk now," Mr. Scott said. "We have 15 working ambassadors working on behalf of our bid. Each has a list of members they're responsible for, people they've been getting to know over the last many months. You see the members at coffee breaks, lunches, dinners, phone calls."

"At this point," he added, "you're phoning them up really to remind them of your existence. Our rule in person is to let them come to you. What you're doing is, you're making 90 pitches to 90 people, not one pitch to 90 people."

Richard Dickier, a lawyer for the U.S. group Human Rights Watch, said he had prepared statements to be released Thursday night after the vote, regardless of the outcome. The Committee has ignored demands that they officially consider human rights when selecting Olympic sites, he said, but he promised to make Committee corporate sponsors aware of abuses in China should Beijing be chosen.

"These corporations that have been in varying degrees behind Beijing's candidacy, they have a role to play in China and that will not go away," he said. "We will get the information to the chief executives of those corporations, good reliable information on human rights in China, and we will ask them to use their influence on the country in a constructive way."

Athletes and officials were still arriving to support their countries' bids on Wednesday. Vice Prime Minister Li Lanqing appeared at a press conference to back the Chinese effort. The prime ministers of Australia, Britain and Turkey are to address the Committee during the presentations.

"The members will go in at 9 in the morning, and they will not emerge until after 7 at night," Mr. Scott said. "They will be in capsule. All of the hype will wither away, and they will be faced by the real issues."

After voting, the members will be bused across town to the Stade Louis II, where the Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, will open an envelope before an audience of about 2,400 people. Whether the envelope contains the name of Beijing or not, the moment will mark a crucial point in the Olympic movement.

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